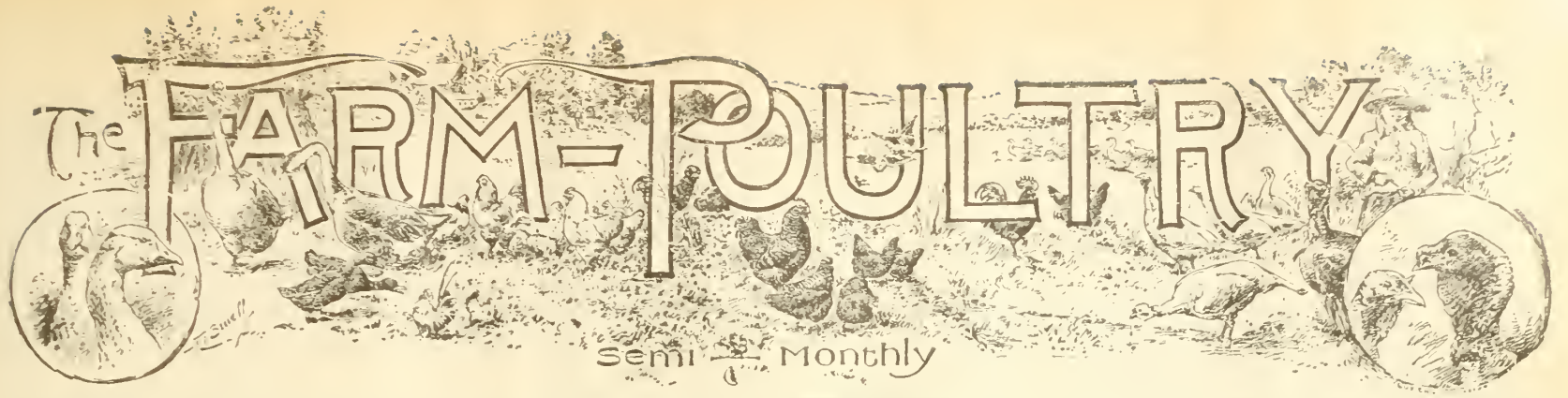


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First Lessons in Poultry Keeping

LESSON X.

Five Good Small Poultry Houses.

IN THE last lesson I gave plans and descriptions of two houses that suit me for my way of keeping fowls and doing the work for them. In this paper I give plans for five small houses, furnished by as many different readers of FARM-POULTRY, in response to an offer made to bring out good ideas of poultry house construction. These five I selected from a large number, as combining good plans and good statements for low cost poultry houses.

Let me refer in this connection to a criticism a reader of the paper occasionally makes about my advocacy of low cost poultry houses. Most poultrymen want houses to cost as little as possible, and still be as good as necessary. It is on the point of how good it is necessary for a building for fowls to be that their opinions differ. A good many people do not believe that fowls can be comfortable, contented, and productive in such houses as I use — and will not believe it until they try it. Others think that while these houses may suit my breed, they would not suit theirs — and probably they will not believe until they have gradually learned that the requirements of a breed are not absolute, but that the stock can be adapted — hardened in this case — to the conditions made for it, and that when once "acclimated" to the cold house, fowls may do as well or better in it than in warm houses.

However, houses warmer and tighter than those described in the last lesson can be built at very little more cost. Where lumber is cheap they may be built at less than mine cost. We may have cheap warm houses as well as cheap cold ones, but always, and for all poultrymen, I am an advocate of cheap low cost poultry houses, and this for two good reasons:—

1. Because every dollar unnecessarily tied up in buildings is a handicap on the profitable operation of the plant.
2. Because costly expensive buildings always seem to me inappropriate for live stock.

If a man wants to build expensive poultry houses, I feel that it is better he should look elsewhere for the expensive features at least. The plain, simple plans I give will, of course, work just as well if worked out in more expensive material, and if that is all that is wanted, an architect's or builder's services are more useful at that stage than those of a poultryman — provided always the builder or architect does not make some change to suit his ideas of what is correct from his point of view, but wrong from a poultryman's. That is the point to guard against when professional builders begin to improve the plans of poultrymen.

So because the great majority of readers of these lessons want to build economically, as well as because I have myself no interest in costly hen houses, I will introduce into these lessons no plans of poultry houses having features which poultrymen generally would agree were superfluous, or calling for expenditure which would be commonly considered extravagant.

In presenting the following plans I will give the descriptions as furnished with the plans, except where it is as well to condense; and where there seems to be occasion for comment on a plan or statement, will make such comment immediately after.

A New Jersey Farmer's House for Twenty-five Fowls.

Grant Davis, Whitehouse, N. J.

Of plans of hen houses there are no end. Many are good, but many more fail as to the two main points of a good poultry house: *First, dryness*; and *second, a plain, smooth interior surface*. I have tried various kinds, but have settled upon the following plan, which, I think, meets the requirements of a first class house, at the same time being plain and economical.

I built for poultry on the farm, and make the houses 12 ft. by 18 ft. or 21 ft., for accommodating forty to fifty hens. For twenty-five hens the house may be built in identically the same way, and smaller in proportion. As estimates of costs are wanted, I will make my figures on a building 9 ft. by 12 ft. In height it is 6 ft. at the back and 8 ft. in front, with a roof of one slope. Pillars are set in the ground for a foundation and to receive sills 4 x 5 in. in size. The

enclosure is of novelty siding or ship lap, and is boarded horizontally. The studding are 2 inches square, and placed 18 inches apart. The roof is sheathed with second class lumber, and covered with roofing paper or ruberoid.

To have a hen house that is always dry it is necessary to have double walls with an air space between. With a single enclosure moisture will sometimes be condensed upon the walls, and at times will make the house damp in spite of anything that can be done. A damp house, whether it comes from a leaky roof, condensed air moisture, or capillary water from a ground floor, will soon take the profits out of the winter egg business. A double enclosure also gives greater warmth, as the dead air space, being a non-conductor of heat, serves to prevent its escape at night. The added cost of this kind of building, as ordinarily made, is against it, but, as here constructed, the cost is not much increased.

The building having been made as described, the inner wall is made by simply nailing on to the studding a stiff building paper, something strong that the fowls cannot pick to pieces, and that will take whitewash readily. As this generally comes 36 inches in width, and enough more to allow for lap, I have put my studding the proper distance to receive. The ceiling is also covered in the same way. Where the lap comes a liberal application of coal tar is made, so that on the whole interior surface of the house there will be no hiding place for lice or mites. The ease with which such a house can be whitewashed is a strong point in its favor.

After the interior covering is put on, a panel of 1 x 3 in. boards is nailed all around the inside about 4 ft. from the floor to hold the roosting poles and to receive the nails on which hang the movable nesting boxes. The roosting poles, two in number, will extend across the narrow way of the house, and the space beneath them is cut off from the remaining floor space by a board. Straw is kept here, and the droppings are occasionally dusted with land plaster to keep down odors, as they are not removed oftener than once or twice every month.

There are no droppings boards, no rows of nests built to the walls, in fact, nothing but what can be easily removed when the time comes for the semi-annual whitewashing.

I do not put in board floors on account of extra cost. The ground within the building is graded up eight or ten inches higher than that outside, and the surface is covered loosely with any old boards — discarded weather boarding is good — and then sand is hauled in to the depth of three inches. The floor is then always dry and warm, with a wallowing place, and grit always handy.

The plan of the southern front shows the arrangement of door and window. The door is made of good width, so that wheelbarrow or cart can pass through when cleaning the house. From 12 to 16 sq. ft. of glass is sufficient for a house of this size. Too much glass is a mistake, as it makes the room overly hot in the daytime, and too cold at night, as the heat at night quickly passes out through a glass surface. It is well to have a shutter of boards to close at night.

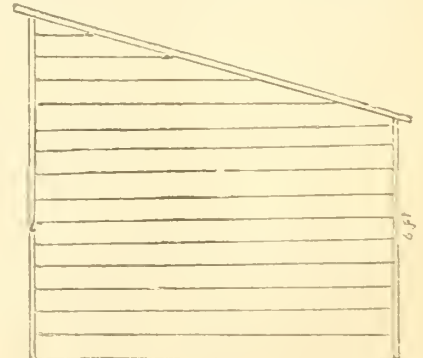
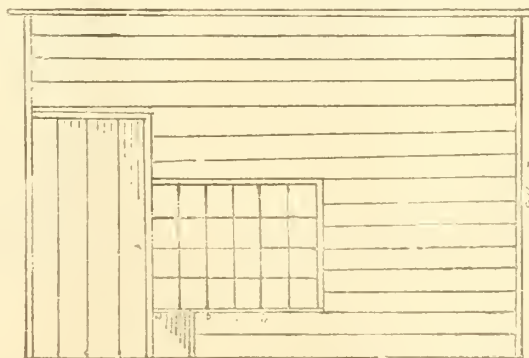
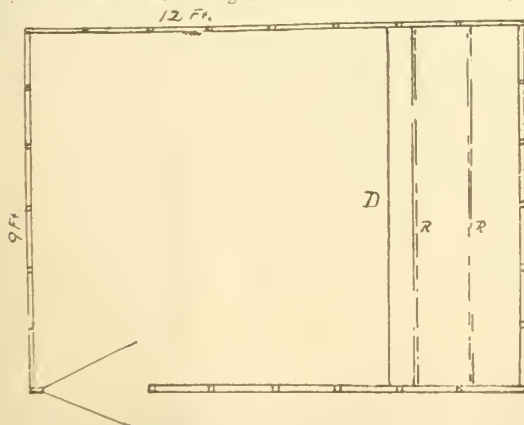
It is useless to have a whole glass front in order to make summer time in the house in January. To do this, the building must be kept tight, and, with foul air, hot and humid by day, and damp and cold at night, there will soon be work for the poultry undertaker.

No scratching sheds are thought necessary for poultry houses on the farm. The interior wire door is closed, and the outer door thrown open, and the house is turned into a scratching shed. Fresh air is thereby introduced into the house, and the dust which the industrious hens stir up has a tendency to discourage lice and mites on the house walls and fixtures, as well as on the fowls themselves.

Following is an estimate of cost of house as described 9 ft. x 12 ft.:

Sills, 4 x 5,	\$1 50
Studding, 2 x 2,	2 00
12 rafters, 2 x 4,	1 50
260 ft. siding,	8 00
500 ft. roofing and interior sheathing,	5 00
Windows,	2 50
Doors, etc.,	1 00
	\$21 50

Let the reader consider this plan in the light of the two points Mr. Davis states as of most importance — dryness, and a smooth interior surface. He considers the double wall with air



Ground Plan and Elevations of Mr. Davis' Poultry House.
D, droppings board. R R, roosts.

space between essential to a dry house, but it is probable that his houses of this type have been dry because well ventilated, rather than because of construction. We may reasonably infer from his last paragraph that he appreciates the value of fresh air in the poultry house, and takes the necessary means to have it there.

The proposition of the relation of construction to dryness in the house may be put in this way:—

A double walled house properly ventilated will keep dry.

A double walled house not properly ventilated will not be dry, but will collect moisture on walls and ceiling just as a single walled house would under the same conditions.

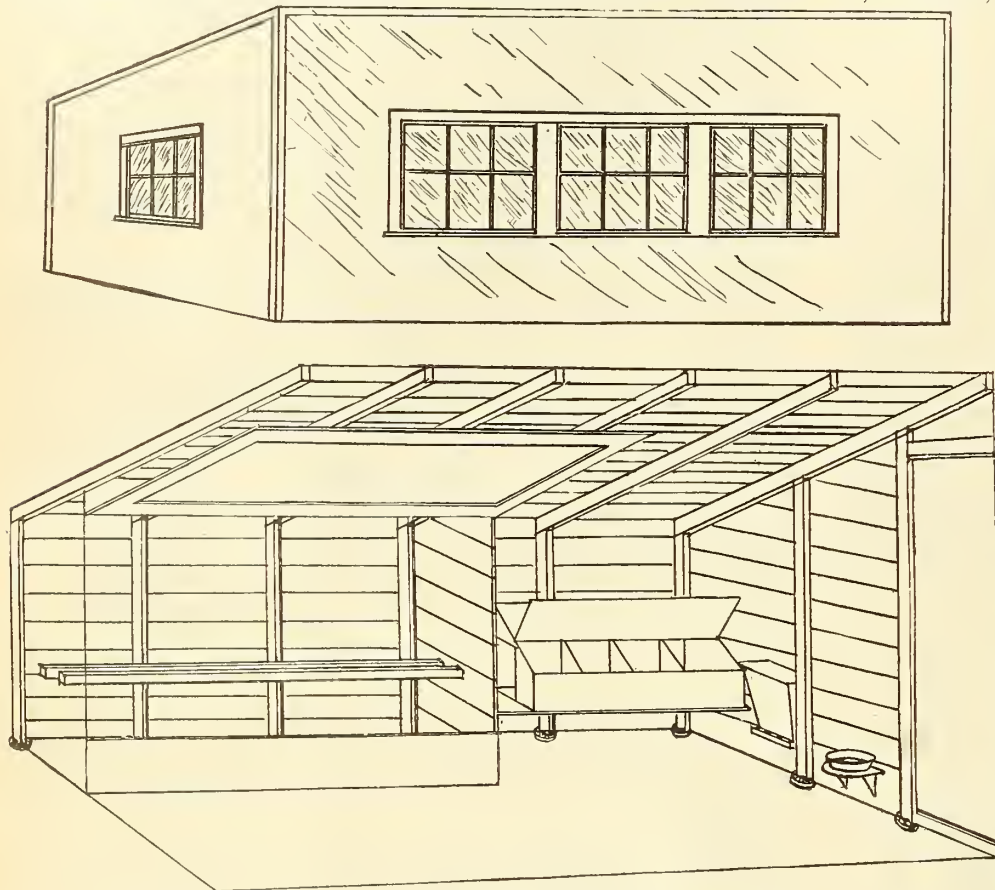
The conclusion then is unavoidable that dryness in a house depends upon ventilation rather than upon the construction of the walls.

In this connection I may appropriately refer to the occasional practice of filling or partly filling the space above the level of the eaves, in a house with double pitch roof, with hay or straw lying on a floor with wide spaces between the boards. By this means the house is kept dry without being opened, but whether the requisite amount of pure air is introduced is doubtful. I am inclined to think that it is not, except in cases where the loft overhead is open, and in such cases it is open to question whether it would not be better to leave the hay out and ventilate through the lower windows and doors.

In connection with the use of building paper to line the building arises the question of its durability, and especially of the effect upon it of repeated whitewashings, and this is a question upon which we have no authoritative information available.

The only other points in connection with this plan seeming to call for comment are in regard to the method of making the floor, and the rated capacity of the house.

I do not know where the advantage comes in in putting a loose board floor over the filled



Mr. Pattison's Poultry House.

Upper cut shows exterior front and end. Lower cut shows interior and construction of back, end and roof.

floor before covering with sand. Generally speaking, it is better to have floors so constructed that they furnish no harbor, under boards or cement, for rats and mice. While I cannot show it to be true beyond a doubt I think that it will be found by those who take notice of the matter that, broadly speaking, poultrymen who use houses set right on ground that can be dug up if necessary are much less troubled with rats and mice than those who try to build to keep them out of the houses. In other words, the more practical way of dealing with such pests, as well as with lice, seems to be to so build the houses that it is easy to get at them in their harboring places.

While rated as having capacity for 25 fowls, this house, the dimensions of which are 9 x 12, giving a floor area of 108 sq. ft., is a little small for that number.

A Maine Poultryman's Favorite Poultry House.

J. C. Pattison, Kennebunk, Me.

In describing our ideas of the best plain poultry house for twenty-five fowls, we are giving practically the plans of a house which we have built and used a sufficient time to prove its worth. The house referred to, however, has two pens, and is used during the breeding season for breeders. In our description, therefore, we are describing to all intents and purposes one pen in this house.

Requirements.

What are the requisites of a good plain poultry house?

Neatness and simplicity of design,
Economy and durability of construction,
Convenience of equipment,
Proper hygienic conditions,

Would seem to cover the requirements, and we shall proceed to describe a house which embodies these requisites.

Specifications.

Single pitch roof—no sills or plates used.

Dimensions, 15 ft. long, 10½ ft. wide, 7 ft. high front, 5 ft. rear.

Openings, four six-light sash 10 x 14 in. glass. Door, 2½ x 5½ ft.

Sheathing, rough boards covered with sheathing and roofing paper.

Interior.—Roosting box 9 x 3 ft. Bank of nests 18 in. above floor. Hopper for grit and oyster shells. Shelf for water pan, feed box. Dirt floor.

Construction.

Roof.—In the low single roofed house we have the warmest construction obtainable at a minimum of expense in building, and overcome any objection that there may be on the score of poor ventilation by curtains in front of roosts and at certain windows.

Framing.—The studs are toe nailed directly to posts set into the ground 18 in., and projecting 6 in. above ground, and the rafters are nailed directly to top of studs, which are cut at the right level to fit them, thus doing away with sills and plates. This construction gives ample strength for buildings of this class. The front studs are spaced to take in the three windows shown in cut, Fig. 1, about 2 ft. 10 in. apart, which allows windows to slide vertically between studs. This also establishes the spacing of rafters and rear studs at 2 ft. 10 in.

Dimensions.—The ground dimensions, 15 x 10½ ft., gives a pen of sufficient size for twenty-five fowls, and lumber will cut to good advantage. The height, 7 ft. front, 5 ft. rear, is sufficient for doing the work, while contributing greatly to the warmth, and lessening the expense over higher studding.

Windows.—Four six-light sash, three in front and one in opposite end to door, are sufficient for light and ventilation. These are arranged to slide up and down readily, and should be open a part of each day. For these window spaces also we should have at least two frames same size as sash covered with cotton cloth to slip in in place of glass on stormy days, to give ventilation and keep out snow and rain. Sliding frames are preferable to those hinged at the top for window openings, as the latter catch dust when up, which excludes light. For our part we use no glass at all in our laying houses, (except in a house for breeders, and this only to protect combs of males), but rely on curtains entirely. In summer, with front and end windows out, and slat door, the house will cool perfectly on hottest nights.

Floor.—For almost all locations, or on practically all land suitable for fowls, a dirt floor is far superior to one of hoards or other material. The building should be filled in several inches higher than ground outside, with fine dry dirt. A dirt floor furnishes the best possible absorbent for droppings, and contributes greatly to the health of the fowls—a dusting medium which the fowls may use at will—a good foundation for litter, and the labor of removing dirt and replacing with fresh each spring and fall, is less than keeping a board floor properly clean, to say nothing of the high fertilizing value of the dirt removed, which is fined up ready for use.

Covering.—The sheathing, being covered with paper, may be of unplanned lumber, if cheaper, and the bottom courses should be of hemlock, which will last longest when in contact with the earth. The sheathing runs lengthwise of the building; a sheathing paper is used to increase the warmth, and in laying work should be begun from the opposite end of building from that used in beginning to lay the roofing proper in order to break joints with the roofing and render the building warmer and more wind proof. A very good way to lay the paper is to run the strips from the ground or windows in front up over the roof and down to the ground in back in one piece, which saves material and insures tightness. Batten of inch pine laid two strips to a width of paper holds the covering best, although tins will do.

Interior.—In cut, Fig. 2, the interior arrangements are shown. The roosting box, with board 1 ft. high at bottom to keep litter on main floor, is 9 ft. x 3 ft., giving space for 18 ft. of roost, and has cloth covered frame hinged at top to let down in extreme weather and still permit fresh air to reach the fowls through cloth. The cut shows no droppings board, but merely the dirt floor at the bottom; this is by all odds the best arrangement, (we are using both methods, and know) doing away with the unsanitary board, an abomination as usually taken care of. A few shovelful of earth occasionally thrown in the bottom of this box will keep everything in good sanitary condition for several weeks without cleaning out. Those who prefer the board, however, may put it in. Roosts are 2 x 3 in. scantlings, 18 in. from ground.

The nests shown in the cut are up off the floor showing floor space, and giving a secluded dark nest, which is an advantage when an egg eater develops; they are more easily reached by the attendant than the "soap box in the corner," although the latter is not to be despised. These nests are set upon a shelf run between the end of roost box and end of house 2 ft. wide, and 18 in. above floor. The cover, the lower half of which is hinged, should have slant enough to make it objectionable as a roosting place.

The hoppers for grit and oyster shells speak for themselves. For a feed box we prefer one made by using a board 10 in. wide by 2 ft. long with strips 6 in. wide nailed to its edges, the strips to be nailed from their centers, thus making in effect a box 3 in. deep whichever side is up. By simply turning it half over, a clean side presents itself. Mash may be poured from a pail into a box of these dimensions easier than into a V trough. In conclusion let us say that there is no condition met by a scratching shed house, or any other kind of house, that this house properly used (and with plenty of scratching material) will not meet also. The windows are intended to be open every day in the year. If it snows, slip in the cloth covered frames described, but give the fowls fresh air at any and all times day and night through their curtains, and don't have a droppings board six inches from their noses.

Note.—Our healthiest and best layers last winter, when the thermometer went to 20° below zero on several occasions, were housed without using a single square of glass, just the two sets of curtains. If this be true in this latitude it should be in almost any.

Materials.

The following is a list of materials required, with prices:

3 pieces 2 x 4 22 ft. long for rafters, 44 sq. ft. makes 2 each.

8 pieces 2 x 3 10 ft. long for studs, 40 sq. ft. front and rear stud each.

84 sq. ft., @ \$20 M.,	\$1 68
16 cedar posts, 2 ft. long,	75
500 sq. ft. 12 ft. boards, \$17 M.,	8 50
4 windows, 6 light 10 x 14 glass, 60c. each,	2 40
Nails, hinges, etc.,	90
1 roll sheathing paper, 500 sq. ft.,	1 00
1 roll red rope roofing paper, 500 sq. ft.,	5 00
Total,	\$20 23

In the matter of roofing material opinions differ widely; some would prefer to use a more expensive material than the above. In that case a lighter weight can be used for the sides than for roof, which will effect a saving in the class of material referred to, which runs from \$1.75

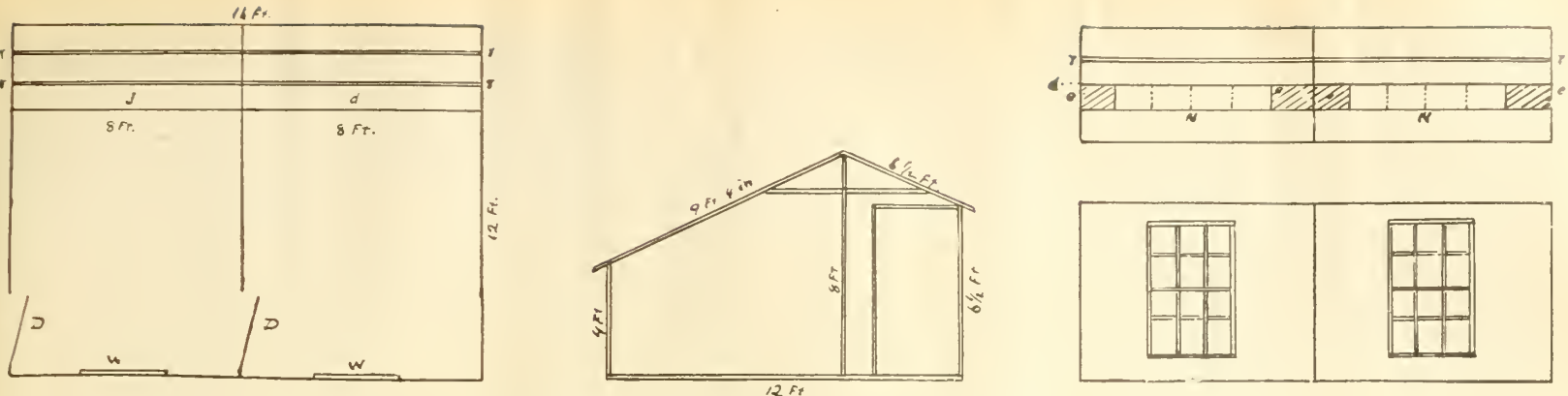


Diagram and Elevations of Mr. Ryan's Two Pen Poultry House.

D, door; W, window; N N, nests; d, droppings board; e, entrance to nests; r r, roosts.

for one-half ply to \$3.25 for four ply per square of 100 ft. The red rope, however, will last several years, properly laid, and if painted will last longer.

We have then a house for 25 fowls costing little more than \$20 for material, which is "good enough" for the purpose, and fulfills all the requisites cited in the beginning of this article.

My first criticism on this house plan would be as to dimensions of the floor. If we admit as correct the proposition laid down in Lesson VIII., that the floor should be as nearly square as possible, the house 10 ft. wide by 15 ft. long is getting a little too far away from our standard.

Under some circumstances I would criticise the form of the roof, but in a house as narrow as this the objections which may sometimes be made to a single pitched roof with northern exposure lose much of their force; and though observation of houses I used myself has seemed to indicate to me that as a general rule a double pitch roof was more satisfactory, I would not care to dogmatize on that point, and have my judgment on it judged by the experiences of others, because points like that are difficult to determine beyond doubt.

One thing, however, should be emphasized: Whoever adopts this plan must consider the effect before making changes in the dimensions. Mr. Pattison figured out dimensions that keep him clear of faults which would be pronounced in a house of the same style with some other dimensions. If such a house is made 12 ft. wide, the front wall must be higher, or the rear wall lower, or both, and the rafters for a single stretch of roof become longer than is advisable for a roof with no supports under it.

The enclosed roosting box I would consider unnecessary, except perhaps to protect large combs, and I am not sure that it is necessary for that for fowls that are thoroughly rugged.

Another Maine Poultry House.

Martin Ryan, Baring, Me.

Although in this plan there may be nothing new, for a plain substantial poultry house that is warm, dry, and light, there is nothing better. The plan is for a house 12 x 16 ft., but it can be built any length. The house is 4 ft. high at back, as low at side, and 6 1/2 ft. at front side, with long and short pitched roof. It is plenty high enough for a man to stand inside back as far as the droppings board without stooping.

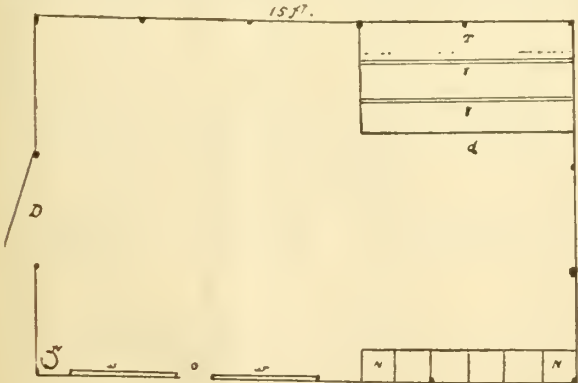
The house rests on ten cedar posts that are set in the ground three feet, and extend above the ground eight inches. One post goes to each corner; two at equal distances apart under the front and back sills, and one under the center of each end sill. The posts are lined off level at top, and the 4 x 4 sills spiked on top of the posts. The frame is 2 x 4 spruce. The studs and rafters are two feet apart, and the house is boarded tight down to the ground with rough boards, and roof, ends, and sides covered outside the boarding with good sheathing paper, and shingled with cedar shingles laid five inches to the weather.

Inside between the sills is filled in with small stone to the depth of six or eight inches, and covered with gravel or sand level with top of sills; this will bring the floor up enough so it will be perfectly dry, and the fowls will always have a dust bath in the sand and gravel of the floor.

The high side of the house should face the south or southwest, and have two windows fifteen lights each of 8 x 10 glass. The windows are hung on hinges, and swing inside, and when these windows are swung open on bright sunny days the house is turned into a partial open scratching shed. The house can be divided with wire partition and frame door covered with wire hung on spring hinges. This will give two pens that are very convenient if more than one variety is kept, or when sorting fowls for breeding.

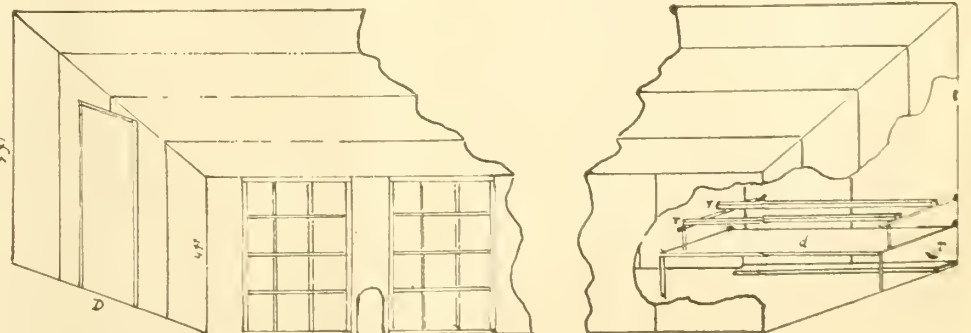
The roosts are at the low side of the house. The droppings boards are put up two feet from the sill, and the cleats that the roosts rest upon are six inches higher than the droppings boards. The roosts are 2 x 4, the length of each pen, two roosts to a pen. They are ten inches from the wall and fifteen inches apart. The droppings boards are three feet wide.

The nests are under the droppings boards, and are 14 x 14 inches wide by 12 inches deep; they fit up against the droppings boards, leaving a space of one foot under them so the fowls have the entire floor to roam and scratch in. These nests are not nailed in place, but slide in on cleats; they are made in one long box divided in four nests, each with a four inch board at back to hold the straw that the nests are made of. The front of the nest is a four and an eighth inch board. The wide board is hinged and drops down so the eggs can be gathered from the front. The back of the nest is provided with a four inch board for the hens to step upon when entering the nest. These nests are retired and dark enough so there is no danger of egg eating.



Drawings Showing Ground Plan and Structure of Mr. O'Brien's Poultry House.

D, door; S, small door; W, window; d, droppings board; r r, roosts; T, trough for droppings; W, water vessel.



The wall back of the roost from the droppings board up to plate, and the roof up to a line even with the outer edge of droppings boards is double boarded and studded with dry sawdust.

My house that is built on this plan is forty feet long, and I find it just the thing. I like it better every year; better than any other house that I have yet seen. There is no space taken up for walk or nests. The house is built for hens, and the entire floor space is given to them.

With the short and long roof you get a house high enough to work in without danger of head bumps; while with the single pitched roof the walls would have to be much higher to get the same room at low side of house, and, therefore, much colder. The high side of this house faces the south, giving room for high windows, and giving larger area of building the benefit of the sun in the short winter days when it is so much needed. In my house the windows are open every day, except when the snow blows in, and I am never troubled with colds or roup among my hens. They are as healthy and vigorous a lot of fowls as you can find anywhere. I keep the floor well covered with litter in which I scatter grain, and the fowls will scratch and dig and sing all day long as happy and contented as if they were in my wife's flower beds in June.

Bill of Lumber.

Sills, 2 pieces 4 x 4, 16 ft. long.	
Sills, 2 pieces 4 x 4, 12 ft. long.	
Studding, 9 pieces, 2 x 4, 6 ft. 4 in. long.	
Studding, 9 pieces, 2 x 4, 3 ft. 10 in. long.	
Plates, 2 pieces, 2 x 4, 16 ft. long.	
Rafters, 9 pieces, 2 x 4, 9 ft. 6 in. long.	
Rafters, 9 pieces, 2 x 4, 4 ft. 6 in. long.	
Collar beams, 9 pieces, 1 x 4, 6 ft. long.	
End and partition studs, 4 pieces, 2 x 4, 8 ft. long.	
In all—320 ft. of spruce for frame, @ \$14	\$4 48
Ten cedar posts 3 ft. 8 in. long, 4 in. at top.	
550 sq. ft. of hemlock boards, @ \$10 per M.,	5 50
150 sq. ft. of matched boards, @ \$16 per M.,	2 40
30 sq. ft. of furring 4 in. wide, @ \$14 per M.,	42
40 sq. ft. of furring 5 in. wide, @ \$14 per M.,	56
5 M. shingles, @ \$1.50 per M.,	7 50
30 lbs. of nails, @ 4c. per lb.,	1 20
3 rolls of sheathing paper, @ 50c. per roll,	1 50
10 cedar posts, @ 5c. each,	50
Hinges and latch,	50
	\$24 56

These are the prices that rule in this vicinity.

This house I would rate as having a capacity of 12 hens to a pen, in all 24 hens. At a pinch it might be used for a few more, but with the droppings boards extending 3 ft. from the north wall, and the nests under them the floor space for use in the house is hardly more than 8 x 9 ft., or 72 sq. ft.

While not disposed to quarrel with those who use and prefer them, the arrangement of nest under droppings boards never suited me, even when I used droppings boards in the poultry houses. The nest arrangement I like best for laying hens is an open nest to hang on the wall. This will be described in connection with other nests in a subsequent lesson.

As the reader may infer from a comparison of this with my own plans, the packed wall and roof back of and above the fowls is a feature I consider unnecessary. During this last winter I have had one pen of hens that had a shed full of leaves back of it, but I could not see that they were better off than the hens that had but one thickness of boards.

A House With Single Pitched Roof Sloping South.

E. A. O'Brien, South Dennis, Mass.

This is a 10 x 15 ft. house; 7 ft. back; 4 ft. front, facing south. The claim for this house is a combination laying house and scratching shed. Its capacity is twenty hens.

There are two windows 3 1/2 x 4 ft. in front, which are hinged at top, and opening inward, held up by a hook from roof; wire netting on outside of casing, so that in all stormy days

these windows can be opened, and the fowls have plenty of good fresh air with no drafts. These windows are placed at the west end of the front of the house, one foot apart, leaving a space of six feet at the east end for laying and roosting room not partitioned off.

The droppings board is 3 x 6 ft., and on hinges which can be made at any blacksmith's shop—a four inch eye threaded—which is screwed into the corner upright, and into another upright six feet away; the hinge is made with an "L" to fit the eye, rounded. The roosts are made of three inch furring—two pieces 6 ft. long, 14 in. apart, and two pieces 2½ ft. long—and put on hinges the same as the droppings board, and attached to the same uprights, only 8 in. above droppings board, which is one foot above the lower stringer.

A flat trough, 10 in. wide and 6 ft. long, with 4 in. ends and sides, is placed between the two uprights close to the wall; this trough catches all the droppings as the droppings board is raised up to the back wall and hooked up out of the way. With the hinges made as above mentioned, the roosts and droppings board can be unhinged without any trouble, and taken out and cleaned.

When going through the house mornings to feed, it is a matter of but a minute to raise roosts and droppings board, droppings falling into trough below; then when feeding at night let them down again and sprinkle a little slaked lime or ashes—just dust—which absorbs the moisture from droppings, and they roll off when the board is raised; trough may be cleaned once a week. Push wheelbarrow into house, and as the trough is wide enough to admit a shovel, it takes but few minutes to clean it out, again using a sprinkling of lime or ashes.

The arrangement of roosts and droppings boards gives the whole house for a scratching shed. Put in a foot of litter; throw grain in litter, and hens will do the rest.

On extremely cold nights a curtain of burlap can be made very cheaply and dropped from roof to about six feet above the droppings board; the burlap is better than cotton or duck, as it is so loosely woven that it does not make a hot house of the roosts, but allows a free circulation of air, and yet gives the needed warmth.

The material used in building this house is as follows:—

- 5 sticks, 2 x 4—15 ft. long for struts.
- 15 sticks, 2 x 4—12 ft. long for roof, front and back uprights.
- 450 feet hemlock boards.
- 1 roll Neponset red roof paper.
- 2 sash, 3½ x 4 ft.
- 3 pair strap hinges for door and windows.
- 2 pair hinges and eyes for roosts and droppings board.
- 5 hooks for door, windows, roosts, droppings board.
- 1 bundle laths for cleats for roof.

The price for material differs so much in different localities that I will not give prices, but this house, with lumber at \$18 per 1,000 ft., should and can be built for less than \$25.

As in the case of Mr. Pattison's house, we have here a plan in which the dimensions minimize what I call faults in the style of the house. In a house with the front only 4 ft. high, the sun does not get into the house as it does with higher windows, while the whole roof and front being exposed to the south, such a house, unless very carefully ventilated, warms up too much during the middle of the day, and cools too quickly after the sun goes down.

Though I would not recommend this style of roof for a house built where any style of roof might be used, there are times when it is the best style—as when a poultry house is to be built as a lean-to beside another building.

In a house of this style and dimensions, I think it would be found an advantage to put windows in the ends as well as in the front. The light would be better, and the ventilation through the windows could be better worked to offset the faults of this style of roof.

The roosting arrangement is one that will appeal to many.

A Neat House With Labor Cost Given.

A. T. Grosvenor, Abington, Conn.

Last year I wintered three pens of hens in houses constructed similar to the accompanying plan. This plan, however, in order to accommodate twenty-five hens, is two feet longer and one foot wider than the plan of the house now in use. The pitch of the roof on each house is the same, consequently the larger building is somewhat higher.

In regard to the construction, the sills are 3 x 4 in. pieces, while the posts, plates, rafters, etc., are all 2 x 3 in. The frame is covered with ploughed and matched pine, or barn boards only. The roof is shingled, with no attempt to have the roof boards fit closely; in fact, on the four houses which I have, the roof boards are nearly two inches apart. The eight inch jet is of course unnecessary, but I think it adds considerable to the appearance.

For light there are two windows with double sashes, each sash having two 12 x 16 inch panes. One or both of these windows is opened a part of each day, the time determined by the temperature and condition of the weather. The floor of each pen is sand and gravel.

Materials and Labor.

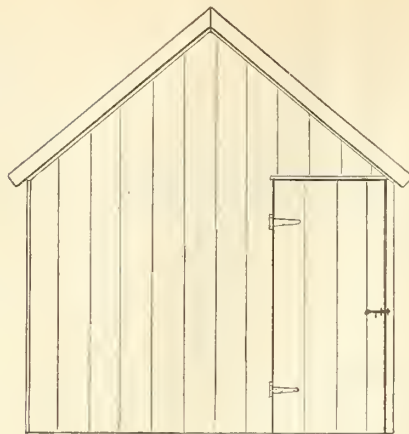
FRAME.

Sills.	2 pieces	3 x 4 in. 12 ft. long,	24 sq. ft.	
	1 piece	3 x 4 in. 16 ft. long,	16 sq. ft.	
	3 pieces	2 x 3 in. 16 ft. long,	24 sq. ft.	
	16 pieces	2 x 3 in. 12 ft. long,	96 sq. ft.	
\$22.50 per M.,			160 sq. ft.	\$3 60

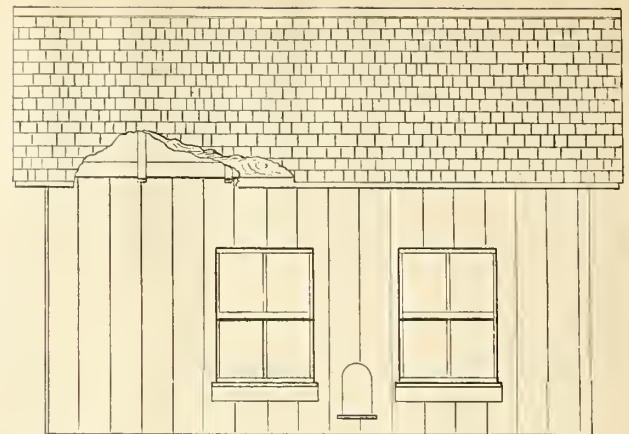
BOARDS, ETC.

154 sq. ft. roof boards, 14 ft. long, @ \$20 per M.,	3 08
192 sq. ft. barn boards, 16 ft. long, @ \$30 per M.,	5 76
168 sq. ft. barn boards, 12 ft. long,	5 04
9 pieces square edge pine, 4 in. wide, 12 ft. long,	
@ \$30 per M.,	1 08
3 pieces square edge pine, 4 in. wide, 14 ft. long,	42
1250 shingles, @ \$4 per M.,	5 00
2 windows,	2 20
Nails, hinges, thumb latch, etc.,	1 00
Labor,	7 50

Total, \$34 68



East End.



South End.

Exterior of Mr. Grosvenor's Poultry House.

Scale, ¼-inch to the Foot.

In this plan we get away, a little, from the severely plain and simple construction of the other plans given, and get a building somewhat more sightly, a point which sometimes has to be considered if a poultry house is so placed with reference to other buildings that an extremely plain one would mar the general effect.

The one point which seems to me especially to call for criticism is the leaving a space between the sheathing on the roof. Most of my houses are built that way, but I would not build another without laying the roof sheathing close. The increase of cost is comparatively trifling, and the gain in looks, and a smooth surface to whitewash is considerable.

As with some of the other plans given, the capacity of this house is rated rather high. Twenty-five hens may be kept in it in winter, but twenty is nearer right, and the latter number is the safer one to use.

Which Plan?

In the above plans, and the two given in the last lesson, readers have been furnished plans for seven plain, good, and cheap poultry houses at low to moderate cost.

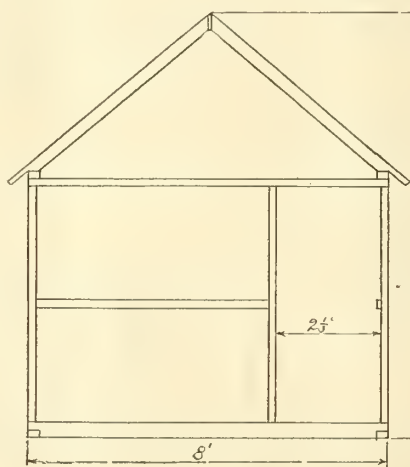
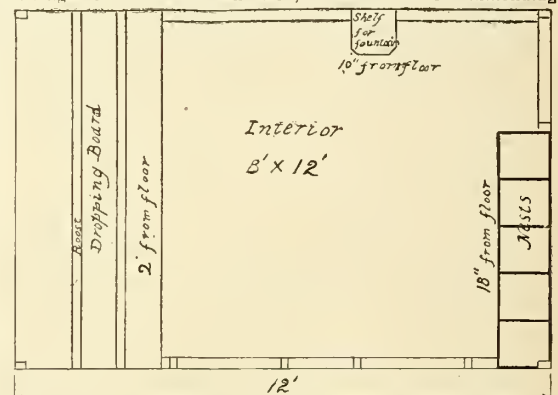
While I have made some criticisms on the plans in this lesson, and also indicated some faults in construction of the houses I built, I want to impress it on those studying these lessons, and about to decide what style of house to build, that—considered from the standpoint of practical work—the faults of these plans are what we may term secondary faults. There is nothing in any of them, that I can discover, that would make it possible for one using such a house to attribute poor results to the house.

The matter of the adaptability of these different plans to different conditions, and especially to other climates, will seem to many to call for consideration. Many suppose—and not unnaturally—that a house suited to New England conditions would not suit conditions in Virginia, Maryland, Florida, or Texas.

The more substantially and warmly built houses used in northern states go beyond what southern conditions require in construction. That they also go beyond what northern conditions require, a great many of us believe, and are proving our faith by the style of buildings we use. But a warm, tight house with small openings which might work satisfactorily in the north—except in occasional sultry weather, would be unsatisfactory in a warm climate. For such a climate an open shed house, such as those I am using, is much better. Perhaps some of our southern readers can suggest modifications of these plans to still better suit conditions there. However, from my own experience with houses of different styles in Colorado, where I have seen colder weather than in the vicinity of Boston, much warmer weather than we ever have here, and more sudden changes than I have seen here, I feel safe in recommending such houses as I now use for any place where shelter is required. They are quite as slight in construction as it is possible to make them and have them stand up and stay together, and at the same time they provide protection from storms of all kinds.

Next Lesson.

The next lesson will take up plans of continuous houses.



Diagrams Showing Ground Plan and Framing of Mr. Grosvenor's House.
Scale, ¼-inch to the Foot.

How Shall We Ventilate Poultry Houses

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY: Since my name has appeared so frequently in F.-P., I feel a little timid about asking permission to have it appear again, but if you will kindly grant me the favor, I will try briefly to tell of my observations in regard to the open front and curtain front houses. I have taken special care when dealing on people having such houses, to learn and see all I could. In following the FARM-POULTRY articles on the subject, I find the idea of an "open front" ranges from a window opening, to the entire front open. I think this one cause of the difference of opinion.

I do not wish to call anyone bad names who may chance to differ with me, or to doubt their sanity, or call them "fanatical," for I have learned that the insane person is almost sure to feel that he is right, and that the other is "crazy." Neither do I want to call anyone an "idiot," much less a "damned idiot," as our esteemed brother from Auburn, Me., did in January 1st FARM-POULTRY. How Mr. West could stoop to use such language in a publication, I am at a loss to understand.

After trying to "do up" Mr. Morse, he then flew at the writer's scalp for saying that I was not in accord with the Maine Experiment Station, and refers the readers to "Bulletin No. 100."

I am conversant with that Bulletin, and I have a great respect for Prof. Gowell. I am following his method of feeding chickens with good success; yet I do not agree with him on the type of house shown on page 6 of said bulletin, and it would seem that the professor has modified his idea some, as Mr. West will see by comparing the house on page 6, with the very large opening, with that on page 15, which has openings equal to about one window and three-fourths, I should judge.

This house, with these openings, does not let in much more air than I do into my houses by opening my glass windows. The most of the houses I have seen were modeled after the first house with the large opening.

In an open shed the animal heat of the fowls alone has to heat the shed on a cloudy day in winter, and it makes quite a difference whether there is an opening 3 x 8 ft., as in Prof. Gowell's new house, or an opening 6 x 10 ft., as in many houses I have seen.

The smallest opening helps to conserve the animal heat. It is this misunderstanding as to what an open front is that has led to such a wide range of results from its use.

From Mr. West's statement in January 1st F.-P., he would lead those not conversant with this Bulletin, to believe that Prof. Gowell is a thorough convert to the open front house, when, in reality, they have the warm closed house, 150 feet long, built in 1898.

Prof. Gowell says on page 12 of the Bulletin, of this house: "The ease with which the hens are cared for, the availability of the entire floor space, and the welfare and productiveness of the birds kept here, commends this building as one of the best."

The curtain front house was built in 1903, and is 150 ft. long, and I presume it is of equal size as the warm house, so that flocks of equal size may be compared. He says of the open houses that "the birds have laid as well as their mates in the large warmed house have done." He also says: "We feel very sure that this is one of the right systems of treatment and housing of hens."

Here is what is said about the curtain front part: "Each of the 20 ft. sections has two 12-light outside windows screwed onto the front, and the space between the windows, which is 8 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, drawn from the plate, is covered during rough winter storms and cold nights, by a light frame covered with ten ounce duck, oiled and closely tacked on. This door, or curtain, is hinged at the top, and swings in and up to the roof when open."

It will be observed that the space is only 3 x 8, or 24 sq. ft. of opening for a space 14 x 20, or 280 sq. ft. of floor space, and this allows one square foot of ventilating space for each 11½ ft. of floor space.

Just wherein I differ is in the method of ventilation. Why have the curtain? In all such houses with an oiled curtain snugly tacked on, in cold or rough weather it is closed, (sometimes), and when closed the oil prevents circulation of air. Then, of course, the windows must go up, (mine have been up some every day this winter), and if the air can circulate through a window, (that will admit clear light), part of the time, why not ventilate that way all of the time? Why have the two to keep in repair when the one will do just as well?

When the Creator devised the scheme of nature, He made various organs of animals with dual purposes — the nose of man is the organ of the sense of smell, and also to breathe through; the tongue, with which to move food in the mouth, to help talk and taste, and other organs with more than one use.

To follow out this train of reasoning, why should one take the trouble to make two articles to accomplish what one will do?

My house which I changed over has a roosting room 8 x 12 ft. to each pen, with one window; this window has been open slightly every night this winter, no matter how cold. The birds have had good appetites, and no sickness; have laid over a 40% yield since January 1st. There were no frosted combs, although water, if left in the bucket, would chill some of the coldest nights.

I have learned that an open window between two spaces of air of different temperatures allows a circulation of air more or less rapid, according as the difference is greater or less; hence it follows that the greater the cold outside, the less opening is needed, as the warm air inside will rush out at the top of the opening, and the cold outside air will rush in at the bottom at a corresponding rate.

I can see no use in filtering the air through window openings covered by burkap. It is air before it passes through, and it is air still, after passing through. Just what magic effect the filtering has I cannot understand. When I admit air to my hen house, my stables, or bed chamber, I give it unrestricted admittance, and if I find I am getting too much air, why, just close the window enough so that the volume of air in circulation, though rapid, shall not change the quantity of warm air too fast.

Burkap as a curtain in front of a roosting closet, seems to be about the best thing to use from all points of view.

Allow me to introduce the reader to a "laying house" that I was in last winter — about the middle of December. The owner invited me in to see his fowls, and I accepted. The day was one of those cold damp days, with just a little snow sifting down, and yet the position of the sun could be seen through the cloud. This house has an open front, which is about 6 x 9 ft. square. The curtains were up, and the hens stood for the most part in the back side of the shed in a bunch, looking as if they were thinking of "the good old summer time." They were not laying satisfactorily. I stood and talked in there possibly fifteen or twenty minutes, with a heavy ulster on, and when I came out I was so cold I was glad to drive to a nearby blacksmith shop and thaw out by his stove.

Later in the winter I called at another small poultry plant which is supposed to be a model; there I found pens about ten feet square, for scratching sheds, and a curtain about 6 x 10 ft., I should judge. The mercury stood at about 18° or 20° above. A raw south wind was blowing, and the curtains were closed to keep it off the fowls. The wind was slapping and flapping them like a loose sail, and working in around them. At some time they had been damp, and the dust which the hens had kicked up, having lodged on them, had stuck there, and for that reason the light was rather dim in the scratching space; so poor, in fact, that I would not care to read F.-P. print by it long at a time; and it was cold there; so cold I was glad to go into the brooder house to warm up.

In November, when the cold winds blow around every corner, please observe how the hens and pullets will collect on the lee side of the lilacs or rose bushes, or, in fact, any sheltered corner. If left to shift for themselves, the chances are many that eggs will be rather scarce until late in winter.

In April 1st F.-P., Mr. F. M. Sotts thinks a curtain may be put in where it won't interfere with the glass windows, "even on the north side of a house," and I would advise him to move to South America or South Africa when he tries it.

Better keep the north side closed, brother.

It is simply amusing that men have come to conclude that, in order to get air into a poultry house, they must have a "curtain" somewhere about the house, even if it is not larger than a woman's apron.

This certainly is not "brief," and I ask the editor's and the patient reader's pardon.

C. W. ELY.



T. N. Smith.

How a Poultry Business Grew

A Successful Poultry Business Established in Five Years From Sales of \$125 First Year for Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock to an Average of Over \$200 Per Month Sales the Fifth Year.

I SHALL endeavor to tell of my struggles to establish a good business for the benefit of those who are thinking of going into the poultry business to make a living. I started in five years ago right after I had taken the Special Course in Poultry Culture at Kingston Agricultural College. I had been breeding R. I. Reds for six years before, and I selected out two pens of the best birds and raised about 200. I put a small classified ad. in FARM-POULTRY, run it in this paper through the spring months at a cost of \$6. Sales from this advertising of eggs for hatching and breeding stock were \$125.

I worked as a motorman on the electric railroad right along while building up my trade. My wife helped me all she could. The second year sales were \$478 for eggs for hatching and breeding stock. These figures do not include what was sold for market, as that was kept separate. I spent \$50 for advertising this year. The third year a great many articles derogatory to R. I. Reds appeared in a number of poultry papers, and the boom on R. I. Reds had fallen out. This year I think my hat had grown too big. As I had about 300 Reds I spent \$200 in advertising and a catalogue this year. My sales for breeding stock and eggs for hatching were only \$251. I had lost at a time when I felt it most, but I knew the demand would increase if I just stuck to it, as the Reds would be recognized for their sterling qualities. I might say I had fallen in with a professional advertiser who ran an advertising agency, and was persuaded to lay out so much for advertising,

and he wrote my ads. this year. He did not know a hen from a sparrow, if I may use the expression. He wrote part of my catalogue. I was not permitted to see a proof of it. When it was delivered my wife paid for it in my absence. What he had written on his own responsibility in the catalogue was such that a poultryman reading it would know the writer did not know much of anything about poultry. The cost was \$40 for 1,000. I was ashamed to send it out in a number of instances. In the meantime wife and I worked to build up one of the best laying strains in the country. We used trap nests. We had a good laying strain to work on from the start.

The fourth year I spent \$78 for advertising, exhibited some and won a good share of first prizes, and sold \$1,100 of breeding stock, exhibition birds, and eggs for hatching. I worked on the electric just the same, but was able to get off most any time it was necessary to attend to my poultry business. When I made full time on the road I got \$16.28 per week of seven days. The fifth year, which has just been completed, I paid out \$87 for advertising, exhibited at a number of shows, won a lot of prizes, and sold an average of over \$200 per month for breeding stock, exhibition birds, and eggs for hatching. Since the commencement of the new year my sales for breeding stock and eggs for hatching are from \$75 to \$100 per week, and I have just started to sell new hatched chicks. Am now selling about \$105 per week. This I keep separate from sales of eggs and breeders. I have a nice lot of fruit trees in poultry yards, peach, plum, and quince. I have farmed out a lot of my stock on account of working on cars. My intention was to build up a good trade and then leave to attend to my poultry business altogether. I am now ready to go into it all together, having no fear I will not be successful, as I now have a good trade established, and customers are coming back each year besides the new customers I get each year. I would advise anyone to do as I have: keep your situation or business while building up a poultry business if possible. I have worked early and late to do this, and the success I have met amply repays my trouble.

Attleboro Falls, Mass.

T. N. SMITH.

Editorial Page of Farm - Poultry

The Last Chance.

AFTER June 30, a charge of 25 cents will be made for the lesson leaflets which we have been giving with subscriptions to FARM-POULTRY so that all subscribers might have the lessons complete from the beginning. We began to put lessons in leaflet form and give them away early in the year because the demand for copies of the paper containing them was so great that the stock of papers reserved as usual for subscribers who wish to have their subscriptions begin with the first number of the year was almost immediately exhausted. The first intention was to furnish them free for a short time, then make a charge proportionate to the number of leaflets furnished. That arrangement, however, was not simple enough. It involved too much work for the subscription and bookkeeping department, so we decided to deal with subscribers coming in this year collectively in this matter, furnish the leaflets free for half the year, and make as low a charge as we could afford for the other half. We furnish extra lesson leaflets free to all subscribers up to and including June 30. For the remainder of the year each new subscriber who wants the leaflets of the lessons before his subscription began will be charged 25 cents for them.

We would also say in this connection that about Jan. 1, 1906, the complete lessons for the year 1905 will appear in book form bound in paper, and the price will be 50 cents. We make this announcement that subscribers who prefer to wait and take the lessons in book form may have the opportunity to do so. We anticipate that a good many will want the leaflets of the early lessons before we could furnish the lessons for the year complete in bound form, that they may "read up" from the beginning, but we advise any who do not need them immediately to wait for the completed volume.



No Thought of Hostility.

FOLLOWING our recent comments on the admission of the Buckeyes to the Standard, we are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Frank Metcalf, in which she says:—"I see you have not had full information on the subject of my Buckeyes, which naturally makes you take the position that I and my Buckeyes are hostile to the R. I. Reds."

We do not, did not and have not at any time taken the position that Mrs. Metcalf and the Buckeyes are hostile to the R. I. Reds. As we see it the case is simply this: Mrs. Metcalf, interested in the development of a type of fowls which she calls the Buckeye Reds, and finding that they are very like a breed being quite extensively developed by others as Rhode Island Red, begins to breed R. I. Reds and apparently to cooperate with the breeders of R. I. Reds with the idea of working for a common type. This was the natural and sensible thing to do under the circumstances.

Later, when it appeared that the Rhode Island Red breeders would not develop and push a pea combed variety of the breed—that being the type Mrs. Metcalf had bred as Buckeyes—it seemed to be evident that the only way to gain for this type of Red fowl the coveted recognition of the American Poultry Association was to seek admission for it as a distinct breed.

This paper opposes such recognition, not from any interest in or consideration for the R. I. Reds, but because we see no evidence that the fowls admitted to the Standard as Buckeyes have either the uniform merit or the standing in favor of poultry fanciers that would warrant admitting them to a Standard from which better bred and more widely distributed varieties have been barred.

That is our position in a nutshell, and it would be the same with reference to any breed under the same conditions.



The Letter of the Law.

IN THE communication from Mrs. Metcalf referred to above, she says of the admission of the Buckeyes:—"I have studied Art. VIII. of the constitution of the A. P. A., concerning the admission of the new breeds, and acted accordingly. I have kept the letter of the law, and my birds are legally entitled to admission, because every requirement has been met. They have been exhibited at three shows where the A. P. A. held annual meetings; petitions and affidavits have been furnished to prove their merit, and unless the constitution and by-laws are changed very materially they cannot be turned out. Custom may say that a breed must be popular to be admitted, but the article governing new breeds says it must possess merit and new breed characteristics. These my Buckeyes do possess, the female being of a different shade from the R. I. Reds, and the shape resembling the Indian Game, with the pea comb inherited from the Indian Game ancestry, as well as darker shade of red and slate in undercolor. * * * The only trouble with my breed is the scarcity of them. I only have a few, and am not raising many this year. Other breeders are in the same boat. Yet what we do have are very satisfactory, and are breeding true to the type we admire. * * * Buckeyes have not attained perfection by any means, and I would like to know what breed has; besides, I never meant to make a show bird of them, anyway. I believe a strictly utility breed is needed in the Standard, and I believe I have succeeded in placing one there."

There is another way of construing the situation. The law says so and so; but the decision as to whether the requirements of the law have been complied with is by majority vote of the members voting at a meeting of the American Poultry Association. They decide whether the breed has merit, new breed characteristics, and they have been accustomed to consider to what extent the merit of a kind of fowls has so manifested itself and impressed itself upon poultrymen that a demand for it has been created.

The present law with regard to new breeds was made when this custom had been long established, and it is fair to assume that recognition of the safeguard imposed by this established custom made it seem to those who framed and passed the rules regulating the admission of new breeds and varieties not necessary to make the law more explicit on this point. In fact the admission of a breed so lacking in popularity that it is practically unknown to probably 99.99% of the breeders of the country constitutes such an absurdity that it would be trivial in a rule to recognize it as a possibility, and only when the affairs of an organization are in a state of confusion many times confounded is such perversion of its regulations possible.



No Immediate Danger of Poultry Keeping Being Overdone.

FANCY hennery eggs in the Boston market are higher, and have been all this year than ever before. We speak now of steadily maintained prices. There have been short periods when from temporary causes prices were higher in other years than this year.

In western eggs, too, the steady advance of prices is marked. In fact it is more marked in them than in the nearby product, for we note that while in 1900 at this season nearby fancy eggs were 15c. as compared with the present price of 20@21c., western eggs were 11½c. as compared with the price of 17½@18c. we quoted in June 1 number.

As mentioned from time to time in these columns, we have had for some years unusually poor production of early winter eggs, but the late winter and spring production has been heavy enough to show each year a steady gain over the total production of previous years. Hence it is evident from a consideration of figures and prices that the demand for eggs is

increasing faster than the supply. It is also apparent that the demand grows steadily, and that unless in some way production is soon and greatly increased the supply will be less and less adequate and prices correspondingly high.

In this situation we see every inducement for the poultryman who has some knowledge of the business, some equipment, and if not an unbroken record of successes, an occasional success to his credit, to take new courage and apply himself zealously to the problem in the present situation of making poultry pay him. There is encouragement for everyone who contemplates going into poultry keeping, but those who have something of a start are more sure of the full benefit of the period of high prices and of good profits on good work with poultry.

The situation with regard to table poultry is much the same, though the advance is not perhaps so conspicuous in all prices.



No Revolution but Evolution.

CONSIDERATION of conditions in the poultry industry inevitably leads us to take notice of the gradual evolution of the industry in a direction which, from some points of view, (not ours), may seem backward.

The ideal of those looking for profits from poultry has been the mammoth exclusive poultry plant, and a great many plants have been established which the projectors fondly hoped would develop that ideal, and, incidentally, make fortunes for their proprietors. Generally the effort was to work out this large ideal in terms of intensive poultry culture, i. e., to do big things in small ways.

Such efforts have been successful but partially, or, at best, in cases too exceptional to be used as general illustrations, and in the last few years we have seen, and seen most clearly in this section where that line of effort had been given more attention than elsewhere, the gradual breaking away from intensive methods, and a turning toward broader and less laborious methods of poultry culture.

As an incident of this development, we note reduction of operations, or change of methods of business, or sometimes utter abandonment of large, exclusive, intensive poultry plants, and, on the other hand, a steady awakening of interest in poultry among the farmers. We find the proportion of farmers among our readers steadily increasing. Such increase might be supposed to be in part due to the paper's advocacy of methods easily applicable to farm conditions, but could not be wholly accounted for in that way.

In this evident increasing interest of farmers in poultry culture we find the solution of the question of supplying the growing demand for poultry products. The farmers of the country can produce more poultry and better poultry, and each year they will accomplish more in this direction, and through them will come the evolution of the poultry industry in this century.

Many faddists have heralded the adoption of their fad as about to revolutionize the poultry industry, yet it has gone on its way hardly affected by them; but in the application of the most useful features of intensive methods to the older and simpler ways of poultry keeping we find the far reaching influence that is to develop twentieth century poultry culture.



Another Old Theory Exploded.

IT used to be very generally believed that when the fertility in any lot of eggs was low and the hatch poor, the chicks were as a rule lacking in vigor. We suppose that theoretically that view still prevails. Most poultrymen giving their opinion on the subject in a general way, and without special consideration of the phenomena of the last two seasons, would not hesitate to say that that was their opinion.

But as a matter of fact that rule has not held good during these two years of very poor hatches. Exceptions to it have been very numerous. The writer's hatches this year, though better than last year, have not been good hatches, yet chickens are quite uniformly good. Many others have reported the same of their flocks.

It begins to appear that there is no necessary close relation between fertility and vitality.



Part or Parasite.

"ONCE more editor Robinson comes forward with a previously unthought thought. He asks his readers if it would not be a good plan to do the judging this coming season by the old Standard, inasmuch as their matings were made by it. This brother can always be trusted to dish up a few choice and new thoughts on anything poultry. It's up to him to show us wherein the new work will interfere with the product of birds mated by the old one. Give us some good reasons for still hanging to the old work. You know the treasury needs the money.—American Poultry Journal.

Now, Messrs. Poultry Breeders, is it up to the editor of FARM-POULTRY to show wherein the new work will interfere with the product of birds mated by the old one; or is it up to the American Poultry Association to justify itself for all the confusion, delay and various kinds of trouble that have come from an effort which it is now intimated was practically so abortive that it would be all the same whether birds were judged by the old Standard or the new?

Is it up to the editor of FARM-POULTRY to give a reason, good or bad, "for still hanging to the old work?" or is it up to the editor of the American Poultry Journal to give a better reason for the revision than "the treasury needs the money?"

Is the American Poultry Association an integral and essential part of our poultry interests, or is it a parasite living on the poultrymen of the country and causing trouble entirely out of proportion to any benefit it may incidentally be to poultry interests?



Births, Marriages and Deaths.

THE Trade Press List of Boston chronicles the coming of new trade publications under the heading births. The thought suggests itself—Would not something of this kind be appropriate for poultry enterprises? Why not instead of mentioning such matters in an incidental way have a column for births announcing new plants, one for marriages announcing partnership, and one for deaths announcing the windup of an enterprise?

Such chronicles would have at least a little interest and perhaps some statistical value. As it is nowadays the births are often announced with flourish of trumpets and other ceremonials quite out of proportion to their importance to the world at large, while the deaths, unless violent, take place quietly, and most of us none the wiser.



We Did.

"DID you ever think of the possibilities contained in thirteen eggs?" asks the Poultry Keeper.

In reply may say—"Yea, verily, a great many times, and from many points of view. Moreover, also, furthermore, etc., we have occasionally had occasion to ponder on the impossibilities contained in thirteen eggs."



Third Cockerel, Erie, Pa.
Springer Bros. Bridgeton, N. J.

Perplexities of a Beginner.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—On the 2d of May I received 26 S. P. Wyandotte eggs. They had been shipped on the 27th or 28th of April. They came by express about one hundred miles, and by buggy about ten miles. They were rested about twenty-seven hours, and set under three hens. With them were set 15 eggs, marked with ink, from my own barnyard stock. Never were hens more faithful. Every day they came off, or were taken off, and they went back in from fifteen to thirty minutes.

On the 24th two hens had five chicks each. The other had four. All were from the ink marked barnyard eggs. There was no sign of a chick from the Wyandotte eggs. I took the fourteen chicks and gave them to one hen, and gave her eight eggs to the other two hens. On the 26th, as there was no sign of life, I took three of the eggs at random, and cut them. There was no bad odor, and no sign of a chick. On the 27th I took the hens off, and kept the 23 eggs for inspection. In removing the nests I found the fifteenth ink marked egg. It had evidently gone under the nesting material, for a chick was partly formed.

What is the explanation? Mine is that the male had become sterile when the eggs were laid, and there was no germ to cause the eggs to spoil in four weeks. Is there any other conceivable?

What is customary with those who supply such eggs? If there is no established custom, what is fair? I do not mean to have any difficulty with the man who supplied the eggs. I leave the matter to his honor. I have not even blinted a refunding or duplicating. I have simply stated the facts to him. The 23 are here for his own inspection if he wants them. All three I cut were the same.

I ask the questions because I expect to buy more eggs from prize stock, and gradually get out of the barnyard stock.

J. L.

The eggs that were good after incubation were not fertile, but *why* they were not fertile is away beyond me. I cannot attempt an explanation.

The custom with regard to unsatisfactory hatches varies. Generally in case of a total failure a breeder will do something—either duplicate the order in whole or in part, or sell another lot of eggs at reduced prices. As I had occasion to say a few weeks ago, in commenting on a similar experience: Personally I consider buying eggs much as a game of chance, take good results thankfully, and find no fault when results are not satisfactory. Unless a person is willing to take it this way he had better not buy eggs, but start with stock, where the results are more sure and the prospect of getting extraordinary value for a small investment more remote.

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What makes the buying of eggs for hatching attractive to so many is the fact that, though not probable, it is possible that a small investment for eggs may give stock worth many times what could be obtained on the same amount invested in fowls. The purchaser of eggs is buying the breeder's chances in his matings. The breeder who sells eggs, if he does a square business, and most of them do, gives every purchaser of eggs a proportionate chance to get the best birds his stock produces. Did anyone ever hear of a purchaser of eggs offering to make up to the breeder because he (the purchaser) got much better results than he expected? He may

White Diarrhea and Natural Methods.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—There has been a good many complaints in different poultry papers about bowel trouble in incubator hatched chickens, speaking as if hen hatched chickens never had it. Now I have been using incubators and brooders many years, always setting from two to twenty hens at the same time. I fill the incubators, putting the chickens sometimes in brooders and sometimes with hens, and could never see any difference as to loss by bowel trouble, no matter which way they were hatched.

To illustrate: I started an incubator on the 20th of March, 1905, with 200 eggs; also two hens with 26 eggs. One hundred hatched from incubators, and fourteen from the hens; put the chickens all with seven hens, dividing the hen hatched chickens equally between them. One hen lost every chicken; one all but one; one not a single one.

Determined to ascertain if I could if an uneven temperature in the incubator had anything to do with bowel trouble, the 10th of April, 1905, I placed 200 eggs in an incubator; also 40 with three hens; tested 60 from incubator, and 10 from hens, placing 60 cold eggs in incubator, placing the 30 eggs with two hens, giving one hen 13 new eggs. The twelfth day took 25 eggs from incubator, giving them to two hens; each day taking from incubator and giving them to hens until the twentieth day, when there was left but 50 eggs—the 50 eggs in the incubator; twenty-one days 25 hatched. Those with the first two hens, one hatched 10, one 7. The first 13 eggs taken from incubator are given to hens; one hatched 5; one hatched every egg; the rest from 7 to 10. From the last 60 eggs placed in the incubator 42 hatched. The hen started at the same time hatched 7 chickens. I gave all the chicks to eight hens, and have not lost one with bowel trouble.

I have had better success in hatching with incubators, and raising the chickens after hatching when I have set a number of hens at the same time as I fill the incubator.

I take the eggs from the hens, placing them in the incubator as fast as I take out infertile or chicks dead in the shell, keeping the incubator full the entire twenty-one days, and re-setting the hens, thus keeping more even temperature, and using less oil. Sometimes I

give a nice report of the hatch or of the chicks when developed, but he considers—and rightly, that when he paid for the eggs the breeder's price, he paid in full for all he might get out of them.

Now look at it from the other side. The breeder has a certain price for eggs for hatching. It is a matter of common knowledge that hatches are only occasionally very good, and that there are many failures, and, unless a breeder guarantees a certain per cent fertility or hatch, it does not really seem reasonable to me for the buyer to expect the breeder always to make good when results are poor, but never to profit when results are good. Yet this is what the average buyer expects, not merely in case of a total failure, but in anything less than a very good hatch.

Mr. L. does not say what he expects—perhaps has no definite idea, simply wants what is customary and right, and wants to get some idea of his possible experiences in changing from common to thoroughbred stock. Of course, experiences like this repeated several times would mean a good deal of money spent with absolutely nothing to show for it. It is not to be expected, however, that this experience would be repeated indefinitely. In fact, this initial experience may not be complete. While it may be that the party who sold these eggs believes he has done all that he should, and is under no obligation to do more, (and that is a matter I think for the seller's knowledge of the circumstances, and idea of his obligation to decide), it may also be that he will feel that he should duplicate the order in part at least, and that the second lot will give better results.

Mr. L., like most beginners with fine poultry, wants to be sure of getting full value for his money, and to avoid paying out money for which he does not get what seems to him value received. But we never can be so sure as that. Even the oldest and shrewdest poultrymen spend a good deal of money for stock and eggs that, in the end, has to be counted as a loss, and until human judgment is infallible it will ever be thus.

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A Small Pigeon House for a City Lot.

FOR a little more than a year I have been conducting an experiment which I felt would be of interest and profit to the readers of FARM-POULTRY.

In the first place I built a small house of such size that many city lots would be large enough to place it. The house as shown in the cut has a floor space of 6 ft. by 8 ft., rear posts 4 ft., and front 6 ft. high, with a door in one end, two windows in front, and a fly 16 ft. long, 8 ft. high, and 8 ft. wide.

In this house, late in the fall of 1903, I placed 25 pairs of first class youngsters a year old, just mated, and on the first of January, 1904, I commenced my record keeping for this flock in this little house. On the first day of January, 1905, I had an average of *nine pairs of squabs to each pair of birds*. I did not have a sick bird during the year, and lost but four squabs; one pair got out of the nest during a very cold night, and were frozen, and the other pair I think had been killed during a fight among the old birds.

These birds averaged a net price per pair above expenses of over \$3 for the year. I attained these results largely through personal attention in the flock during the entire year, and the excellence of the parent birds. They are all straight Homers, and had just come into breeding when placed together. Were I able to give such individual attention to my whole flock, I feel that I could very much increase my yield, but I do not have the time to do this.

The birds are still keeping up the record, and may give me just as large results the rest of this year.

I would like to add that I did not encourage the birds to mate at 6 or 9 months; but preferred that they should be a year old before beginning housekeeping.

I would be very glad indeed to know of the experience of any of the readers of FARM-POULTRY, which may equal or exceed this of mine, either with pure blooded birds or any cross breed. I do not think any experience covering a short period of a few months only particularly valuable, but it should extend for at least a year.

I am looking forward with considerable interest for the second year's record, and whether it be favorable or not, I shall freely give the readers of this journal the benefit of it.

Cross Bred Pigeons.

I am noting with eager interest the discussion of the question of cross breeds for squab raising. Mr. Todd's excellent article, in issue of April 1st, is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. I fully agree with him in his remarks in the article concerning his method of banding his flock, and the necessity of carefully weeding out all the non-producers.

I read his article, however, with an unsatisfied hunger, for I wanted to know how many squabs he raises from his cross breeds, but his article is silent upon that most practical point.

Now Mr. Todd, will you be so kind, and Mr. Editor, will you please give him space enough to tell your readers how many squabs he gets per pair of old birds each year from his one-half Homer, one-quarter Duchess, and one-quarter Runt crosses; also whether this percentage of Duchess blood is inclined to throw squabs with heavily feathered legs? My experience with Runt blood has been so unsatisfactory that I am not inclined to further experiment, but I am always open to conviction, and if anyone has carried his experiences further than I have, and with larger success, then I shall be most glad to know.

I would also like Mr. Todd to give figures extending for at least a full year, and more, if possible.

In White & Son's article in May 1st, we have ideas which differ with Mr. Todd's. These gentlemen have had experience with another pure breed — the Carneau, and claim it to be "far ahead of the straight Homer for pro-

ductiveness in both quantity and quality, it being the rule, rather than the exception, for a pair of breeders to produce in twelve months ten pairs of white skinned squabs." I would like to ask the gentlemen to kindly furnish your readers answers to the following questions:

How many breeders of the Carneau pure blood have you? How many pairs of squabs have they averaged each year for the last five

years? How uniform did they run in size and weight at four weeks?

Their article has the earmarks of sincerity, and if they can substantiate their assertions with a record for a few years, showing a large average for a flock of, say, one hundred pairs of breeders, I am inclined to the opinion that I do not want to lose any time in getting some pure blooded Carneaus.

I hope the gentlemen mentioned above will give their experience which I ask, as freely as I am giving mine, so that the squab breeding fraternity may be enlightened thereby.

WM. E. RICE.



Mr. Rice's Small Pigeon House.

"Speckled" Eggs, Again.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Have been a subscriber to your excellent paper only a short time, but find it more helpful to me than any of the many I have subscribed for. In the May 15th number B. S. asks regarding "speckled" eggs. Now I am very much interested in this subject just at present. By "speckled" eggs I mean the ones with shells of uneven texture, being thin and thick in spots.

I sent to a reliable breeder for 100 White Wyandotte eggs, for which I paid \$12. Of these eggs 67 were not fertile, and I think fully 60 of these 67 were spotted. Of the remaining 33, ten had a germ which probably died in three or four days, 23 eggs only matured. I am looking for a hatch in three days; cannot say how many of the 23 will hatch.

I have had some trouble with eggs from my own yards, but no such proportion as this. Can you give a reason for it, and a remedy? It will be greatly appreciated. I will say of this breeder that he has offered to replace the infertile eggs, and says this is the first report of this kind he has received, having himself hatched 48 out of 52 eggs from these pens.

Do you not think when such a large percentage of eggs are not fertile, that those that do hatch are liable to be weak? Would it not be to a breeder's credit and advantage to test out "speckled" eggs, especially those that ask such high prices for their eggs? My experience with shipped eggs has been similar to Mr. Ely's in his article of May 1st, and I must confess it is very discouraging. A. G. C.

It is something so very unusual to find so large a percentage of "speckled" uneven shells, that I think Mr. C.'s idea of what constitutes a "speckled" shell must be broader than most. Generally not more than one or two hens in an ordinary flock will be found laying such eggs, and I think that it is constitutional with them, and cannot be overcome. Just what connection there is between the production of such shells and infertility, I cannot say, but the fact that eggs with such shells are almost always infertile, suggests

that the physical or constitutional conditions or peculiarities responsible for them are not favorable to fertility.

These eggs might be tested out before being set, if there were enough of them to make it worth while, but as far as my observation goes, the proportion of them is noticeable only when it happens that hens laying such eggs are in small matings. That is why I cannot help thinking that in the case described above, Mr. C. has classed as having porous, uneven shells of the kind so generally found infertile, many infertile eggs of which the shells, though not perfect, are much better than in the egg with unmistakably abnormal shell. The fact that these eggs so seldom hatch, operates all the time against the production of any considerable number of hens that would produce them, regardless of food and other conditions which might be supposed to affect the formation of shell.

Whether it is possible to correct this trouble I am not prepared to say. I think it likely it could be done in some cases, but doubt whether it would pay to undertake it. The useful life of a hen is so short, and, for one cause or another, so large a proportion of hens have to be dropped out either for layers or breeders before reaching the average limit of usefulness, that I always consider a fowl that has anything wrong with it which interferes with its productiveness or reproductiveness as a practically worthless fowl, and though in my own yards I may use such a fowl experimentally, I never depend on it, but arrange to get what I want or need from other stock, and take what may come from the doubtful fowls as it comes. I don't, however, want anyone to think that I use or advise anyone to use birds of doubtful value, (that is, birds which one doubts the advisability of keeping or using). I occasionally keep a specimen which I know is in some way wrong to see what will come of it, and occasionally, because it is inconvenient for me to dispose of them singly, I keep hens after I know they are useless to me; but when running a plant on a large scale, and on a strictly business basis, I was pretty cold blooded in culling both chicks and fowls, and have no doubt at all that, on the whole, it pays the poultryman to always give himself, rather than the fowl, the benefit of any doubt he may have as to the profitableness of using or keeping it.

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A Southern Opinion of Poultry Down South.

IT IS sometimes amusing, if not worse, to see how densely ignorant some writers are of the poultry industry in the south. In the April 15th issue of *Farm and Ranch*, I notice an article from the pen of a man who has for over fifteen years been getting free advertising in the southern agricultural papers, writing for them, and very much of it is the rankest misleading ignorance. In that issue of that paper, writing about the "Pit Games of the Old South," he says: "It is more numerously bred than all other pure breeds in the south combined today." I don't believe he thought that he was writing the truth. That fellow Geer is a sly old fox, and I'll venture the assertion that he has Pit Games for sale. That is a cute way of using farm papers that he has been working for over fifteen years to my knowledge. When you see something from his pen about a breed, it is safe to say: "Geer has them for sale." Before he writes again about Pit Games, I would advise him to ask Colonel Lipscombe, of his state, for a book that will tell him something about the different strains. The four-bits-Sunday-chicken-fighter would laugh at his "Pit Cleburnes." Pit Cleburne never owned a Game chicken. Judge Claiborne, of Louisiana, was fighting the Claibornes when "Pit Cleburne" was at school learning how to "read, write, and cipher, too." The fact is, they ought to have been named Sanfords, for Claiborne had no more to do with making the strain than did Geer. Old Jim Sanford, Judge Claiborne's hander, produced the strain, with no help from anyone else. Geer has Game chickens to sell, but this time his game was "frustrated," for *Farm and Ranch*.

There are many mongrels with some Game blood in them, but there are ten standard bred birds in the south today to one of the "old southern Pit Games." It was, and is, a grand utility breed, but has been supplanted by larger, more quiet, and just as prolific breeds. Today the best fowl for the farmer to turn out on his farm to hunt its own living, roost in the trees, fight its enemies, and raise their chicks without human assistance or attention, is the Pit Game. When people house, feed, and raise considerable numbers on farms, they want more meat, less fighting, and an entirely different breed. Mind you, they are useful fowls, and while I have never fought them, I love the "old southern Pit Games," and to me they are the most beautiful fowl on earth. When confined in small yards they give you trouble and vexations. On a range they are vigorous and no trouble, but confined, their eggs hatch weaklings, and the chicks are more subject to roup than others. Like turkeys, they must have elbow room, and when denied it, are short on vigor.

There is another class of scribblers that rob the southern breeders of more money than do the kinky headed chicken thieves. I refer to some of the new editors who write about the industry being something new in the south, and the other scribblers who parade the infancy buncombe in the agricultural papers. Not only is this seen in them, but frequently in the poultry papers. As a rule, people reading the articles sent from this section to northern poultry papers would conclude that our breeders are as ignorant as the Comanche Indian forty years ago. The winnings of the south at the world's fair, gives what they write the lie. Not a bird shown there by southern breeders was bought, and, in proportion to numbers shown, they won their full share of the prizes.

When the average man takes up Standard poultry he concludes he was the first or right near the first that bred them in his section. If he is pretty glib with his pen, he at once begins telling people of the wonderful things that are to come to the people when they raise chickens. A poultry paper editor, with as much sense as a monkey, will drop such articles in the waste basket, but the average agricultural paper's editor supposes the proper thing to print and send to their readers in other sections where they raise good stock.

Virginia seems to be pretty thoroughly stocked with scribblers and chicken paper

editors who have not learned that there is as good stock in the south as anywhere else. They seem to think the befouling their own nests is the proper thing to do. The latest one I have noticed is a Mr. Higgs, who has wrote something that has convinced the editor of *American Fancier* that there is very much room for improvement in the south. It is the veriest rot to say that there is any more room for it in the south than in any other section of this country. We have, in proportion to population and considering market advantages, as many fine birds in the south and as many market fowls, as any other section. When the *American Fancier's* editor writes: "If they will give one-half care to the poultry in the south as has been bestowed on the poultry in the north it will not be long until the south sends their egg production to all the cities north," he simply says something he knows nothing about. He, however, gets it from what such men as Higgs writes.

We have shipped from Texas alone to New York since last November a dozen carloads of eggs, and perhaps as many of turkeys and chickens, besides what has been shipped to Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other northern markets. East Tennessee ships train loads to New York and Philadelphia, but some time ago I read an article from a Tennessee chicken paper editor that would lead his readers to suppose the industry was in its swaddling clothes in East Tennessee. I

traveled East Tennessee thirty odd years ago, when in some parts of it the principal barter of the merchants were eggs and poultry, and I am told it is so today.

A little further back I mentioned the kinky headed chicken thief, but the poor darkie is being turned down along that line, too. Never until I had passed the age of manhood did I see a white man waiting on a table, running a barber shop, or blacking shoes. They were all the darkies' jobs, but now the white man has about driven him out of them all. He is, too, fast robbing him of his jobs of cooking, currying horses, driving the white man's carriage, and his place at the kitchen table. He has gone still further — is now stealing more chickens than the darkie ever did. The darkie only wanted one or two, or at most, a sackful to eat; but the white man goes after them with a wagon. In and around Dallas, Fort Worth, and Waco, when the darkie did the stealing, one to four was about all lost in one night, but now the greedy white man takes every one on the place. He steals a wagon load in Dallas, drives over to Fort Worth and sells them. Then steals a load over there and sells over here. The negro only got them "gwyng," but he gets them "gwyng and a-comeing." Compared to what is being done now, the negro has never been much of a chicken thief. "The poor white trash," he used to despise, beats him easily. I don't believe the negro ever did do as much chicken stealing as he has been credited with. For over twenty years I lived where there were more negroes than whites; ten of them raised from 500 to 1,200 fowls; never had a lock on a hen house, and if I ever had one stolen I didn't know it. — *Southern Poultry Journal*.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible, and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Chicks Changing Mothers (J. S. M.) — "I have been contending for years with this difficulty. Hatching all chicks under hens and rearing them with hens in an apple orchard, when I put the hens out in coops scattered about the orchard, some hens leave their chicks before others. Being good mothers, the hens remaining gather in the motherless chicks until they get sometimes three broods. Consequently so many get into one coop that they smother the under ones. I have tried removing the coops and substituting a shed, but they pile in one corner with the same results, especially when left by the last hen."

If Mr. M.'s chicks are with hens that are confined to their coops, and the coops are suitable, I know of no reason why he should have chicks leave their own mothers before he wanted them to. I had only one hen last summer drive her chickens from her — the first case of the kind in the eight years I have been in Massachusetts. Before that, when using coops like that described on page 221, April 15th issue, in four years, having each season about 150 to 175 hens with chicks, I had only two hens in all that would not brood chicks as long as I wanted them to, and I have often had hens with a brood of chicks lay, continue brooding the chicks, go broody, and sit in the corner of the coop a few days, then go to fussing over their five or six weeks old chicks as if new hatched. Occasionally I have had hens repeat this program a second time while with the same brood of chicks. This being in case of chicks hatched in latter part of winter with which I wanted to keep the hens until ten or twelve weeks old to avoid the check to growth which might come if the hens were allowed to leave them before settled warm weather.

My theory — which may or may not be correct — is that the hens, thus almost without exception, let the chicks remain with them because they have no other companionship. If allowed to leave the chicks and go with other adult fowls they generally do so, though

No experiment, results positive
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occasionally we find a hen that keeps her brood with her throughout the season. This, no doubt, was the habit of primitive hens, and we naturally expect occasional cases of reversion to it.

There are some hens that seem to have such power of attraction for chicks, that they rob all the other hens about them of their broods. I don't remember, however, ever seeing this happen when hens were confined in coops like those I referred to above. My troubles of that kind occurred when I allowed hens to run together with chicks, or kept the hens in coops in which they were less contented. My theory in this case — which again may or may not be right — is that a discontented, nervous, and fussy hen worries her chicks sometimes to such an extent that they leave her if they find another hen willing to adopt them. Hence keeping the hen comfortable and contented tends to keep her chicks with her.

The crowding of chicks at any age, and under any conditions, is a fault which may be called a vice, and it is also a very hard vice to deal with. It is a bad habit. To break it up I used to go at dusk and separate the chicks, sometimes setting boards on edge next the wall to make several corners, and dividing the chicks among them, doing this night after night until the habit of crowding was broken. There may be a better and easier way, but I have not heard of it. Prevention of the habit is quite generally secured by keeping brood small.

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A Ready Roofing, which is proof against all kinds of weather, and an absolute protection against storms. It is faced with a mineral surface that will wear for years without repair. Farmers will like it, for it can be laid by anyone old enough to be trusted on the roof. Sample free for the asking.

NATIONAL COAL TAR CO.,
297 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
BOSTON, CHICAGO, NEW YORK,
KANSAS CITY, SAN FRANCISCO.

The World's Headquarters for
Poultry Supplies.

Feed Cyphers Ready Mixed Poultry Foods.
THEY BRING RESULTS.

Accept no substitute—
look for the trade mark
and seal.

Cyphers Feeding Feed,
for producing rapid
growth of broilers and
roasters, price 50 lb. bag,
\$1.15; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Cyphers Laying Feed,
for heavy egg production,
price 50 lb. bag, \$1.15; 100
lbs., \$2.00.

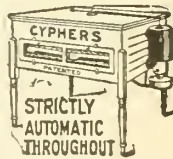
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Feed,** a dry, properly bal-
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Cyphers Chick Food. No other food will raise so
large a percentage of chicks. No other food
is so perfectly balanced for the proper development
of bone, muscle and feathers. Used on many of the
most successful poultry plants in the country.
Price 50 lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Kill the Lice with Cyphers Lice Paini and
Cyphers Lice Powder. Both are perfectly safe,
easy to use, extra strong and guaranteed to do the
work.

Our Complete Line of poultry necessities is
clearly illustrated and described in our 1905 cata-
logue and poultry guide. It tells about Cyphers
Company's new policy and their reduced prices. 228
pages, handsomely illustrated and full of valuable
information. Sent free to those sending their names
and the names and addresses of two neighbors
who raise good poultry. Mention this paper.

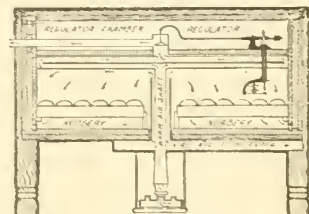
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,



Dandy Junior

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

"Good as the Best."



**DANDY SOAPSTONE
INCUBATORS**

Brooders, Poultry Houses,
Trap Nests, etc.

"Better than the Best."

A 200-Egg Warm Air or Water Incu-
bator for \$12.00. Five walls, three of wood
and two of strawboard.

Write for 1905 catalogue and learn all
about the only perfect, practical and
popular priced line of poultry goods on
the market. Quality right. Price right.

The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co.
Box 19, Danville, Ill.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Special June Sale

EGG PRICES CUT IN HALF.

All \$10 per Setting Eggs now	-	-	\$5.00
" 5 "	"	"	2.50
" 2 "	"	"	1.00

Special Prices on Quantity Lots.

ABOUT 3000 EGGS LAID DAILY.

LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, MINORCAS, BRAHMAS,

Hundreds of Little Chicks For Sale

AT \$15 per 100.

2500 BREEDERS

Must Be Sold To Make Room For Growing Stock.

Write your wants today. Our stock has stood the test for 17 years.

Bred for Pleasure and Profit. Catalogue free.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Box R, Hartford, Conn.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

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Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than TWO lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of 25 cents per line, each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.

ANDALUSIANS.

TAYLOR'S Andalusians sure to please; circular, L. C. Taylor, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

BANTAMS.

SEBRIGHTS, Gold, Silver, Cochins, Black, Buff, Part; eggs \$3; cir. Clyde Proper, Scholastic, N.Y.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS, World's fair winners; silver cup for best display. Winners always. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 2, Orr's Mills, N.Y.

GOLD, Seb, from winners Crystal Palace and leading shows Eng. Herbert Peel, Cirencester, Eng.

BRAHMAS.

OUR Lt. Brahmans won at Ballston, Albany, Schenectady. This season's breeders, males and females, cheap. East View Poultry Yards, Ballston Spa, N.Y.

BREEDING STOCK.

ALL BREEDS of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, cats, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dept't. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL is a blood purifier for poultry. We prepare especially for this purpose in the proper size for all poultry, at \$2 per 100 lbs., freight paid. Thomas & Bros., E. Columbia Ave. and Beak St., Phila., Pa.

CHICKENS.

CHICKS. Newly hatched chicks, Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Buff or White Wyandottes; Rose or Single Comb R. I. Reds; Light Brahmans, \$15 per 100; \$8 per 50. From some of the best breeders in N.E. If you are not getting good hatches, do not delay your season's success. Buy the chicks already hatched. We have them Mondays and Thursdays. Order early. Hollis, Park & Pollard, 30 Canal St., Boston, Mass., sole N. E. agents for Model Incubators and Brooders, manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers.

JUST HATCHED, Single Comb White Leghorn chicks ten cents each. We try to please; send for circular. Christy, Corland, N. Y.

CHICKS just hatched, from heavy layers S. C. W. Leghorns, 10 cents each. C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

CHICKENS, R. I. Reds from 214 egg strain, 16c each; 1000 every week. Eggs from this noted strain. Send for price list and circular. Gives origin and full history R. I. Reds. T. N. Smith, Attleboro Falls, Mass.

CUT CLOVER.

CUT CLOVER. Best quality screened, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Niagara Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

DOGS.

CHOICE spayed female Scotch Collie; thoroughbred; \$5 each; pedigree. A. H. Rauck, Ronk, Pa.

DUCKS.

WASHBURN'S thoroughbred Pekin ducks, Eggs 50c, sit. F. E. Washburn, Acushnet, Mass.

EGGS.

BARRED P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 25; \$2.50 per 30; \$3.50 per 50; \$6 per 100. Each breeding pen is headed by a strong and valuable Ringlet male, purchased from Mr. E. B. Thompson, Weston W. Wyandottes, same price. H. B. Coor, Jr., Woodside Poultry Farm, W. Philadelphia, Pa.

Cannibal Chicks. (F. W. P.) — "My first litter of W. Leghorn chicks, hatched April 20, began to pick each other's feet when about four weeks old, and several were nearly killed by loss of blood and being dragged around by the feet. As soon as one was picked so as to bleed a little, a lot of them would drag him around by the feet and pick the flesh off. They were kept in a brooder house 6 x 10 feet with a small run. I removed the chickens as fast as injured, and gave the rest free range, and the trouble ceased in a day or two after that. Now the second litter, three weeks old, have been at it several days, and I have lost several of them, besides being put to no end of trouble and worry. I have given these free range, but it does not seem to check the trouble as it did with the others. I never saw the trouble before, although I have raised a good many chickens. As to feed, I started them on prepared chick food at three days of age. I added a dry mash, and at ten days substituted wheat and cracked corn for the chick food, the dry mash being continued. The dry mash is composed as follows, by weight: — Six parts meal, three parts bran, three parts middlings, and two parts meat meal. I never fed the dry mash to chickens before, but have used that method of feeding hens for several years with excellent results. Heretofore I have kept the chickens in outdoor brooders, and given free range from the start, feeding chick food at first and substituting wheat and cracked corn as soon as large enough. I never fed meat before, except beef scrap to one litter last year, which did so well that I have fed it this year as stated above. Can this be the cause of the trouble? I have another hatch coming off soon, and would like to avoid the trouble if possible. I put about 130 chickens in two large brooders in each house, and let them all run together. Any help you can give me will be greatly appreciated, as it is rather discouraging to lose a nice lot of chicks and not know how to do anything to stop it."

The cannibalistic habit is probably due to keeping too many chickens together, and keeping them too closely confined, rather than to any cause connected with the feeding. It occurs to me as a possible explanation of some of the epidemics of this kind reported, we may suppose one or more fowls in the breeding pen disposed to pick the comb of the male or the feathers of their mates. Now suppose chicks from such parentage have this propensity bred in them, and a few chicks in each lot develop the vice and teach it to the others. I give this merely as a theory for someone having the trouble referred to to look into. An occasional cause of the beginning of this trouble is marking the chicks so late that the marks bleed a good deal. This attracts the attention of some of the chicks and they begin to pick at the blood. For a cure I know no way but to divert the attention of the chicks to other things, and to watch them closely for a day or two, and remove the worst offenders. In addition to giving them range reduce the number together, and give pieces of bone with lean meat adhering, or tough pieces of meat for them to pick at.

Why is this Incubator Giving Poorer Results? (A. C. L.) — "I have been running an incubator since the early part of January until now. Have been very successful, the first hatches turning out 70% to 85%; the last two hatches have been failures, hatching about ten chicks out of sixty eggs. Out of possible fifty to fifty-five, five infertile, five doubtful. The chicks are unable to break through the skin of the eggs. Even after same has pipped, the skin seems to have toughened and become leathery. On opening some of them for inspection, have saved the chick by taking great pains to free it from the shell. The temperature in the incubator has been very regular — 102° and 103° during the entire hatch; moisture used after thirteenth day in shallow pan. I run eggs of the same pen in a cheap incubator of round form, and have hatched forty-two strong healthy chicks, using no moisture whatever. Can you tell me what is the cause of the skin hardening, and that chicks which seemed so well developed could not break through it?"

Without knowing more about the conditions under which you are operating machines, I am not able to give you definite

BIG hardy S. C. W. Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.50. Dr. P. L. Kres & Son, Benjamin, Pa.

COMMERCIAL POULTRY YARDS. Special clearance sale to dispose of 500 pullets. First strain of Single Comb White Leghorns before fall. They are very large, finely marked, and great layers. Have grass runs, and are never sick. Prices and discount will please you. If stock don't (but it will) return it at my expense — that's fair. Circular. Frank K. Mason, Arcade, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, bred 9 years for heavy laying qualities and standard requirements. Stay white cocks, \$3; yearling hens \$1 each; cockerels four weeks old 40 cts. Eggs 75 cts. per 10; \$3 per 100; \$30 per 1000. Eight page circular free. A. G. Symonds, Route 2, Contoocook, N. H.

20000 FERTILE eggs for hatching. S. C. White Leghorns, Van Dusen strain; order now; large vigorous stock; heavy layers; regular egg machines. \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4 per 100. Big value for the money. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

BLACK Minorcas. Choice stock always. Eggs \$2 1/2. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northrup, R. F. D. 2, Raceville, N. Y.

SPECIAL sale of splendid S. C. Black Minorca breeding hens and cocks. Choice stock at reduced prices. An exceptional opportunity to get some grand birds. Perry Messinger, Sodas, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE and Buff Orpingtons, from imported stock; eggs for hatching. Send for list of winnings. J. H. Symonds, Metuchen, N. J.

ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK, WHITE. Why not have the very best obtainable? First cock may be a little more, but you get the best and blood from the grandest winning strain in America, and from the largest Orpington breeder. Send for forty page illustrated Orpington catalogue, also mating list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs. The blood from the largest winners at New York the past three years is in these yards. Box 59, Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn.

PHEASANTS.

1000 PHEASANT eggs, English, \$1.75 sit.; Gold, \$3.50 sit.; Silver, \$4.50 sit.; Amherst and Reeves, \$5 sit., etc. Pamphlet, colored plates 20c. United States Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

JERSEY STRAIN HOMERS always please. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

MATED Homers, 90c, pair; not satisfied, money back; ornamental pigeons, \$2 pair. Newly discovered method forcing squab breeding, tell made from female best markets, 50c. Ferd. Sindow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE, my entire squab plant at a great reduction. A grand opportunity for someone to carry on a business already started. My birds must be seen to be appreciated; they are young Belgium Homers, pure breed, producing large fat squabs. To parties meaning business satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. C. B. Goodnow, Middle Haddam, Conn.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CHOICE Barred, White, Buff P. Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns. Winners at Madison Square and Herald Square, 1904. Splendid combination of beauty and utility. Eggs \$2 sitting. Point Pleasant P. Farm, A. W. Silkworth, Prop'r, Mattituck, L. I. N. Y.

BARRED P. ROCKS and White Wyandottes. Eggs from prize winning, heavy laying stock, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Quality guaranteed. Crystal Poultry Farm, R. F. D. Bridgeville, N. J.

BARRED Rocks, America's best, bred for utility and beauty 11 years; selected eggs \$1 per 15. D. D. Marvell, Ravine Farm, Woodbury Hills, N. J.

50 WHITE Rock hens, Bates Excelsiors; rare chance. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds and Hondas give satisfaction. Write for want list. Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

FINE Single Comb R. I. Reds, Eggs \$2.50 per 15; incubator eggs \$10 per 100. House Rock Poultry Farm, P. O. address Box 6, Wollaston, Mass. (Farm at E. Weymouth).

R. I. REDS, Single and Rose. At the great B. Breckon fair, 1904, we won on 8 entries, 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 third, and 9 specials for best shape and color. Illustrated booklet and 1500 mating list free. Eggs \$2 and \$5 per 15. I. W. Bean, South Braintree, Mass.

R. I. RED, Single and Rose Comb, hardy and prolific layers, free from smut, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. W. N. Sisson, Little Compton, R. I.

CHOICE Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Eggs \$2.50 per 15; incubator eggs \$10 per 100. House Rock Poultry Farm, P. O. address Box 6, Wollaston, Mass. (Farm at E. Weymouth).

TURKEYS.

EGGS from fine flock pure Bronze turkeys. Address T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

WANTED.

SAVE the commissioner's profit; 10 to 25 cent. I buy live choice, well fed broilers, fowls, spring turkeys and geese at fancy prices from May 1 until Oct.; no culls nor Leghorns desired. Remittance immediately after receiving. L. Fumcke, Elberon, N. J.

POSITION by lady, poultry school graduate. California preferred. Stenographer, care F. P.

WYANDOTTES.

CHAMPION strain Silver Wyandottes. We won 14 out of a possible 15 firsts at Boston in our last three exhibits. Stock for sale, and eggs for hatching at \$3 per 15; poor hatches duplicated at half price. J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. A few good cockerels left; also orders booked now for eggs. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, W. Amherst, Mass.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. We won 17 exhibitors at Boston, Mass.; New York, Keene, N. H.; Portland, Me., this season. One hundred prize winners and breeders for sale. Eggs \$2; poor hatches duplicated half price; send for circular. H. F. Chase, Box 710, Andover, Mass.

SILVER PENCILED and Columbian Wyandottes; stock and eggs. Route 2, Raymond, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, RELIANCE medal winners; after July 1st, 100 females for sale. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 2, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. First prize pen at Boston 1905. Eggs \$2. Stock for sale. R. G. Richardson, R. F. D. 2, Lowell, Mass.

5000 FERTILE eggs for hatching. White Wyandottes that are large blocky stock, have yellow legs, and are a strain of fine layers, \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4 per 100. Big value for the money. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 4, Wilson, N. Y.

WANTED, 500 utility W. Wy. pul. chicks, March or early April hatches. G. Earl, Nutley, N. J.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

idea as to what is the trouble with the incubator which gave you good hatches early in the season, but is not doing so well now. I suspect, however, that the incubator needs a thorough cleaning and overhauling, and that if put in the condition in which it was at the beginning of the season, it would give just as good results. The one point which perhaps needs especial attention is the matter of ventilation. If the ventilation is run the same now as early in the season, it may be that that is what is wrong, because ventilation which was sufficient in cold weather would probably not be sufficient in warm weather. Some operators of late have been experimenting with machines with the bottoms taken entirely out, and in one of the new machines which, I believe, is not to be generally on the market this season, the entire bottom is made movable.

Experience Counts With Incubators. (L. R. G.)—"I have run out two incubator fults. I will admit the first hatch was my fault, but the last hatch I have been very careful with. It has been turned twice every day to cool. The temperature has been on an average of 103° all through hatch, except one day it ran up to 108°, and was there only an hour. I know the eggs were fertile, as a friend set fourteen eggs under a hen; the hen did away with two eggs, which left twelve, and out of twelve she brought out eleven. That was as good as you could expect. If the editor will say what he thinks of this, I shall be very much obliged."

The first experience with incubators is likely to result very much as in this case; in fact it is quite a common saying among poultrymen that it is a good deal better for the beginner to have poor results in his first batches than good ones, because if he has good results it is merely a matter of chance, and he gets a confidence in his own skill which is detrimental to his later efforts, while if his results are poor he studies the matter out more carefully, and gradually acquires control of the machine. Neither I nor anyone else could say just where Mr. G. went wrong, but as he grows in experience he will himself discover where he made his early mistakes, and learn to avoid them. If he were working under a skilled operator his mistakes would be likely to be discovered at once, and the right way indicated.

Dalmatian Insect Power. I have several questions in correspondence asking where they can get Dalmatian insect powder recommended in Lesson VI., for killing lice on small chicks. This powder can easily be obtained at any drug store, and I think that in case it is not kept in stock any druggist would order it in such quantities as were required. That would generally be the more satisfactory way for a poultryman to order his supply of it—through his local druggist. The quantity of it required is comparatively small. When raising 1,500 to 2,000 chicks a year, we used generally not more than three pounds of it, and for the last few years raising about 100 to 125 or 135 chicks a year, I have bought a small can costing about 20c. I think the price was sometimes 19c., and sometimes 23c., and have never used all of this in any one year. A good many of the insect powders put up by druggists contain Dalmatian as the effective insecticide, and I think that most of these can be used just as safely as Dalmatian, for I know of none that have anything in them that is harmful to chicks. I would not say that Dalmatian is the only powder that would kill lice on small chicks, but it has been more satisfactory than any I have ever tried, and when fresh I have found it invariably effective.

Loses His Brooder Chicks. (C. E. W. A.)—"Can you tell me what ails my chickens, as they are dying off real fast? I have got them in a brooder, and clean it out every other day. They seem all right until just before they die, then they shake all over and gasp for breath, then drop dead. I am feeding them pinhead oatmeal, bread, and millet seed. I also put coarse sand and hay chaff in the bottom of the brooder, and warm pleasant days I put them out doors. I also give them

milk and plenty of fresh water, and charcoal once a week. Now can you tell me what ails them, and what I can do to save them?"

I cannot tell much about this case from the statement given, especially as it is stated that there seems to be nothing wrong with the chicks until just before they die. It is very probable that this is a case of wrong observation on the part of the attendant. The chicks almost certainly show symptoms of something wrong a good while before they die, possibly some days before, but they are not noticed because the person in charge is not familiar with the symptoms, and so only sees extreme symptoms just before death occurs. The only thing in the question that gave me any clue to possible cause of this trouble is the statement that the chicks are let out on warm and pleasant days. As this letter was written early in May, and the writer lives in Massachusetts, I think it likely that the chicks are kept too close, and it may be that that is the original cause of the trouble.

Clapping Windmill to Protect Chicks from Crows and Hawks. (A. L. M.)—"Can you tell me of some good way to protect chicks from crows and hawks? Is there any kind of clapping windmill (small) made for that purpose?"

I don't think that I ever heard of such a device as you mention to protect chicks from hawks and crows. Both of these pests are very troublesome when they begin to take chicks from a poultry yard or farm, and about the only way you can successfully protect chicks from them is to exterminate them. This is a very difficult matter where only one or two persons in a section are interested in protecting chickens, but where, as in the large poultry growing sections of Rhode Island, every farmer is equally interested in exterminating pests of this kind, the hawk and crow do not last long, as if one farmer misses his effort to kill one, the next is pretty sure to get him.

Moistening Eggs During incubation. (O. C. L.)—"Is it beneficial to dip the eggs for two minutes on the 17th day in water at 95 degrees? This has been mentioned to me several times by various parties."

I don't think that there is any advantage in dipping eggs in water for a few minutes at any time during the hatch. The shell of the egg is so dense that moisture applied in that way for a short time could have little effect. When the egg is exposed continuously to a moist temperature, that is different. Thus, when we have moisture pans in the incubator the effect of the moisture is constant, while if the eggs are simply dipped in water or sprinkled with water the effect is only temporary, and I do not think that it has ever been shown that anything at all was gained by treating them in this way.

NEWS NOTES.

The Charlotte, N. C., poultry show will be held Jan. 16-20. H. P. Schwab, judge. W. B. Alexander, sec'y.

The Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its ninth annual show Dec. 12-15. S. B. Johnston, judge. Charlie Barber, sec'y.

The Stewartville Fanciers' Association will hold a poultry show at Stewartville, Minn., Dec. 6-9. Geo. D. Holden, judge. L. G. Tubbs, sec'y.

Dr. Nottage, of Goshen, Mass., has issued a new edition (third thousand) of his "Directions for Dry Feeding." Last month he delivered an address before the Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association on this subject, and this new issue of the "Directions" is the substance of that lecture.

Summer Show Given Up.

Mr. J. W. Morris, secretary of the Western New York Fanciers' Association, writes us that lack of local interest has made it necessary to give up the summer show, which had been planned for June 20-24.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 8042 Wintthrop building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Right to the Point.

In the accompanying letter from Judge Finley, which we copy by permission, no attempt at amplification of the facts regarding the good qualities of Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed has been made, its author confining himself to plain statements; but coming from a breeder so widely and favorably known, this short letter should go a long way in convincing all who have not used Chamberlain's Perfect Feeds of their incomparable merits.

Office of Eastern Importing and Breeding Co.,

Macon, Mo., 4, 26, '05.

Mr. W. F. Chamberlain, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir:—Please send me my usual order of your Chick Feed by early freight; am most out and might as well be without chicks as without your Feed. Your Perfect Feeds are, sure enough, in a class by themselves.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Finley, Manager and Treasurer.



Mr. James Dryden.

Cyphers Company's Poultry Farm.

The Cyphers Incubator Co. have bought a fifty acre farm in the suburbs of Buffalo, O., which to establish a complete poultry plant for experimental purposes. The plant will be in charge of Mr. James Dryden, formerly of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, who has become well known throughout the country through his work in Utah.

The establishment of this plant marks a distinct advance in the systematic investigation of poultry topics, and we look for useful work here, bringing valuable results to the whole poultry industry.

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE

A Fence—Not a Netting.

An unique combination of strength, economy, utility and durability.

We make the wire from highest quality material, galvanize it heavily with new prime western spelter, and weave into fence.

The cables are two steel wires twisted together; the pickets are single wires tightly locked where they cross cables by the patented "Union Lock."

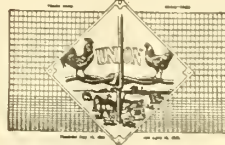
The mesh, 14 x 3 at bottom and gradually increasing to 4 x 3 at the top, successfully prevents escape of chickens, small or large. No top rail or bottom boards required, and less than the usual number of posts.

Testimonials prove that Union Lock Fence wears better and longer than any other fence or netting and is more satisfactory.

"Is Poultry Raising Profitable?"—"The Popular Breeds in America?"—"Food and Feeding of Poultry?"—"Hatching and Raising Chicks?"—"Poultry Houses?"—"A few Suggestions About Poultry Fencing?"—are the titles of the chapters in the new and enlarged edition of our booklet, "A Short Story for Poultry Raisers."

It is more than interesting; it is valuable.

We will be pleased to send it to you upon request.



Union Fence Company,

114 Liberty Street, New York City.
New Haven, Conn.; DeKalb, Ill.; Oakland, Cal.

WARREN'S
Natural Asphalt Sand Surfaced
ROOFING
Apply it yourself. Makes a finished gravel roof which never needs painting.
Write for catalogue and samples.
WARREN CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.,
20 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.

Park's Pedigree-Bred R. I. Reds

SINGLE AND ROSE COMES.

Eggs from stock pedigree-bred for years.
\$3.00 per sitting of 15.

SATISFACTION ALWAYS.

P. R. PARK, Reading, Mass.
Corner Hull and Pearl St.



Don't Blame the Hens

for leaving their nests when sitting; for failing to lay their full number of eggs; for being thin and scrawny; for moulting badly. It is not their fault. As long as lice are permitted to "rule the roost"—infest their bodies, these conditions will prevail. The feeder will feed the flock very much as he would fill a leaky pail with water—at a great loss, and until the leak is stopped—until the hen is ridden of lice—can full return or profit be expected. It will take but a few minutes to turn these conditions into comfortable and profitable surroundings with

Lambert's

Death to Lice

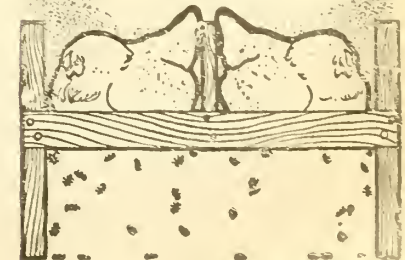


You'll find a few cents invested in this efficient lice remedy will bring returns worth dollars. It not only rids the henneries and fowls of the pests but kills them and the mites outright. Put it on your sitting hens and watch how easy and contented they will rest. It cannot hurt eggs, chicks or hen. Equally good for all body lice on poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, hogs, plants. It's the poultry keeper's "friend in need." A fine powder easy to apply that goes direct to the skin through hair or feathers. Lambert's Ointment is splendid for head lice on young chickens. Sample box of either 10 cents post paid; 100 oz. Death to Lice by express \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.

D. J. Lambert, Vice-President

424 Monon Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.



Only Soap that will satisfy you Pratts Harness Soap.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

To say, when writing Advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Answers to Pigeon Questions.

Answers by Wm. E. Rice, Bridgeton, N. J.

Breeding Age of Homing Pigeons.—What Name Designates Best Homers? (J. B. B.)—"At what age do Homing pigeons commence to raise squabs? The earliest age of breeding and the average? By what name are the best Homing pigeons designated?"

I am always careful in answering such questions as the above to give a practical answer, and one which may not be misleading. It is quite possible that in a flock of 500 pairs of breeding Homers, where all the squabs are saved for breeding, a pair of youngsters might mate at four months of age; it is also probable that in the same flock a few pairs might mate at six months, but these early matings would be so few and exceptional as to be of scarcely any practical benefit. From the age of six months there would be constantly increasing numbers of matings, and at the end of a year any given flock of youngsters, all of the same age, should be well started in housekeeping. Some few couples might not be mated at this age, but in my experience I have usually found that at a year old the young couples are well settled away in their nests, and I can look forward for profitable returns. Because of the fact that the first squabs from the young couples are not always successfully reared, I have always urged the necessity of sufficient capital to carry the youngsters until they are a year old before any profit can be expected from them.

The statement often made that pigeons will breed at from four to six months ought to be qualified by the further statement that exceedingly few do breed at these ages, and I feel that anyone who accepts my statement that pigeons do not breed profitably until they are a year old, and make provision accordingly, will feel more comfortable than if they expect their birds to breed at any earlier age.

I do not know of any particular name except Homers or Homing pigeons to designate the "best Homers." It is true that there are imported Belgian Homers, but they are often not profitable until they become acclimated, and some breeders claim two years are necessary for this result to be attained. Then there are large fine birds known as show Homers which bring large prices. The Homers in general use, however, are the bird that have been developed into racing strains, and their descendants are the ones that are used in the best squab breeding plants.

A New Beginner and His Plan. (H. C. B.)—"I am a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY, and intended starting a poultry plant, but after reading your article and the Farmers' Bulletin, have decided to go into squab raising instead."

I intend to start with 25 pairs of the best Homers I can get, and raise 50 pairs of the squabs every year until I get a flock of 350 pairs, from which I hope to realize a profit of \$500 a year.

I am counting on a production of five pairs of squabs per year from the old birds, and two pairs from the young birds, as I believe you claim these birds will begin to lay at six months. I expect to sell 30 dozen squabs the first year; 70 dozen the next; 112 dozen the third; 154 dozen the fourth, and 190 dozen the fifth. Kindly tell me what you think of my plan."

Your plan to start in a small way and build up is right. If I change your plan at all in this matter it will be to say start with 10 pairs instead of 25. You have it all to learn, and if you do not succeed, the loss on 10 pairs will be less than on 25, not only the first outlay of money, but the expense of feeding and care also.

Your plan to get your young birds to lay at six months, and have them raise two pairs of squabs a year is all wrong, and your statement that I claim the birds will do this is a mistake. If any Rice makes any such statements, it is the other fellow, and I do not want to be understood as making any such ridiculous statements. Read the preceding

article in this issue, and you will get my ideas of early mating.

Now let us examine your figures as to the squabs you expect to sell—30 dozen the first year, etc. It looks nice on paper, but I think it will look different when we both figure at it. Now, brother, 30 dozen are 360 birds, and the 50 pairs you are to save make 100 more, don't they? These amounts make 460 birds, or 230 pairs, from the 25 pairs, (do not count the youngsters as doing anything, and you will not be disappointed, and if they should produce a few squabs they can go towards making up the loss by death you might have). Now if 25 pairs of breeders produce 230 pairs of squabs, they will average 9.15 pairs of squabs, and you will have beaten the record at first jump, which I do not believe you can do.

Your error is expecting something from six months old birds, and remember it was somebody else that misled you, and not I. If you can get an average of 5 pairs from each pair of breeders, and carry your flock through the first year with no larger loss than 2%, you will have done well, and can enter on the second year with an assurance of success.

Several Practical Questions. "1. How do you tell a cock from a hen?"

"2. How long will it take pigeons to get used to a new house when bought at a distance?"

"3. When the parent birds fail to feed the young, is there any way of artificial feeding?"

"4. About how many birds would a person have to raise about two dozen squabs per week?"

"5. Why do you advise keeping new birds added to a flock, separate from the rest? Don't they work well to have all together?"

"6. Do two hens ever lay in or occupy the same nest?"

1. The male bird is usually more lively than the female, and does more cooing, and in flirting with the hen turns around several times, whereas the hen seldom turns more than half way. Again, the cock picks at and drives the hen to the nest. When one pigeon is chasing another inside and out of the house, the driven one is the hen, and the driver the cock. In appearance the hen is less masculine, neater as to head, and of smaller size. But these rules are not infallible, especially the last, for I have known individual hens to be as large as any pigeons in a large flock.

2. Well mated pigeons, of good health, and not inbred, will begin to work in a new home in a short time. I have known many cases in which they got well settled away and at work in less than ten days.

3. If such failure occurs while "pigeon milk" is fed by the parents during the first week, there is no method of feeding as a substitute. If it occurs after the squabs are being fed the full grain ration, they can frequently be fed by putting the grains in their mouths, care being taken to moisten the grain and furnish grit with the feed. Some mix the feed in their own mouths, and teach the squabs to take it by putting the bill in the person's mouth. I don't follow this latter plan, and don't recommend it, and, in fact, unless the squab is a particularly valuable one, the extra care is seldom repaid.

4. Two dozen squabs a week equal 1,248 for the year, and would require about 115 pairs of birds producing 11 squabs each a year to get this result.

5. Because the new birds will in this way have a chance to make a record for themselves, and you can know which are the better—your old birds or the new purchase. Then, again, when strange birds are brought into the quarters, and placed in same pen with former occupants there may be fights among old and new, and much loss result until the war is over. I always keep new purchases separate, and advise customers to do the same.

6. Not often, but I have known such instances.

Thankful for "Mated Question" information. (H. C. B.)—"I have taken particular notice about what you say of dealers selling so-called mated birds, and I think that

More PROFIT From Your POULTRY

Chloro-Naptholeum Dip will keep your poultry in the best of health. It kills lice, cures roup, leukaemia, cholera and all contagious diseases which attack poultry. It is always successful, is non-poisonous and cannot harm the smallest chick. It raises your profits because it improves the breeding and laying qualities of your poultry by keeping them clean and in the pink of condition. To prove this to you I will send you, all charges prepaid,

A Full Gallon FREE

All you have to do is to write me now, and tell me how much poultry you own. I do not want you to pay me a penny, nor make any promises, except that you will use the large sample freely for 30 days, entirely at my expense and risk. If, after a thorough trial, Chloro-Naptholeum Dip proves itself the best germicide, insecticide and disinfectant you ever saw or used, you can pay me \$1.50 for the gallon. If it doesn't please you in every way—doesn't prove better than you expected—just tell me—your word is sufficient—and I will write you where to send any that is left, at my expense.

Surely you couldn't find a fairer or more convincing offer than this, and you can't lose anything by making the trial, but you can lose a great deal by delaying. Write me personally—before you forget it.

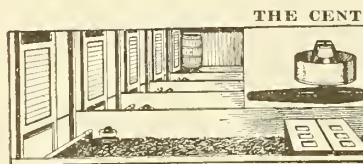
E. TAUSSIG, President, WEST DISINFECTING CO.
29 E. 59th St., New York City

your open warning to beginners is a godsend, and that you deserve the thanks of all persons interested in the squab raising industry. I have now before me a price list of a large firm which reads: 'We guarantee the birds to be mated equally, cocks and hens.' Now I take this to mean that there are just so many cocks and hens, but that they are not guaranteed to be already paired. Am I right?"

I have answered pretty nearly this same question in a previous issue. I think my questioner is right when he judges that the birds so described are not actually paired, and if he is wise he will require a guaranty that does not guarantee so much before he purchases. He wants a guaranty which guarantees the birds to be mated, and stops right there; but that fully means that the birds are mated, and I do not think it possible for any man living to guarantee his flock mated unless he has taken the steps of banding the birds

and recording the pairs when they mate. I advise you to ask this advertiser how he mates his birds that he guarantees at such length, and if you get an answer you will probably get a valuable addition to pigeon literature, or else you will get information which will convince you that you had better let all such birds alone.

There is another word of caution in buying even mated birds. Be sure that the birds are young birds. I recently knew the following to occur: A breeder carefully culled out all the oldest of his mated birds, and the unprofitable ones, and they fell into the hands of a dealer. The next Sunday's paper contained an advertisement of a lot of 200 mated Homers from the pen of a large breeder. Well, the advertisement told the truth so far as mated Homers was concerned, but anyone who bought the birds at any price would get stuck, for they were birds past their usefulness.



THE CENTURY SPECIALTY CO.

The Century Automatic Self-feeding Water Faucet is the greatest time and labor saving device for watering poultry, on the market. It feeds the water automatically into the pan as fast as the fowls drink, thus insuring pure and fresh water at all times, which is absolutely essential to the health of fowls and chicks. The pan is never empty, nor can it overflow. It can be readily removed for the purpose of cleaning it. The faucet is equally as well adapted to the small fancier as to the large fancier, as they can be attached directly to the tub or pail. For price list and further information address THE CENTURY SPECIALTY CO., Dept. B.16, Box 572, Columbus, Ohio.

\$5

THE RUSS

Prize Winning Brooder.

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EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. I

26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Wigwam Portable Buildings.

Sectional Poultry Houses 10 ft. to 200 ft. long.
Sectional Brooder Houses with WIGWAM Brooders.
Buildings for Automobiles, Camps, Cottages, etc.
Send for House Catalogue.

E. F. RODGSON, Box 25, Dover, Mass.

SPECIAL SALE.

Pullets and Hens.

Pure Straight Dusted WHITE WYANDOTTES. Contents of any Breeding Pens all up to standard weights or over, strong, vigorous, and stay White breeders, also COCKERELS if you desire Pairs, Trios or Breeding Pens.

EDWARD E. LING,
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51 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS FOR

Genuine Prairie State Incubators and Brooders.

\$5.00 PRIZE BROODER,
Breck's Complete Poultry Feed.

Ruberoid Roofing.

Union Lock Poultry Netting.

Breck's Hygienic Brand Chick Food.

After all other Liniments, then buy Pratts. It never fails.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Another Experience Alternating Males.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I see that someone asks about "alternating males," in the answers to questions on Lesson IV.

I have been experimenting some along that line as well as others this spring, and if you will permit me, I will tell you and this reader who asks the question my experiences.

I would also like to hear from the questioner later, and see how he thinks of it.

I had thirty-six yearling hens in one pen, with which I mated three cockerels, alternating in rotation one each day.

I found 29% infertile eggs, and a rather weakly lot of chicks. This pen was giving 43% egg yield.

I did considerable watching, and as near as I could determine, each male had a few favorites among the hens, and some hens favored one male more than the others.

The most of the hens were shy of all the males, which led to a lot of confusion.

I removed the best male to a pen with eleven hens that had had no male bird with them for about six weeks, and kept him with them all the time.

Chickens and Weeds.

WHenever a woman begins to tell you she has no "luck" with chickens it is always safe to suppose her poultry yard is all over the farm, and that weeds and old buildings abound. I have known women to trail about for hours in wet weeds looking for lost chicks, and have nothing but a badly damaged temper to show for the lost time. They fling into the house to take up the neglected morning's work, and declare that it is no use to try to raise poultry on a farm any more. Of course it isn't a bit of use if you must have a fine crop of weeds every summer where the fowls run; but don't blame the result of your own carelessness on luck.

If there is anything makes little chickens harder to manage than to raise them among high weeds I really do not know what it is. Late in the summer have you seen hens steal away and bring forth a brood of wild, scary little creatures that seem afraid of a human voice, and skulk around like quail in the tall weeds? It is time and trouble wasted to try to domesticate them, for they will return to their old haunts no matter how many times they are carried to the coop on cool nights in autumn, and the wise woman usually consigns them to the frying pan rather than try to tame them.

It takes less time to destroy the weeds than to hunt the little chickens and turkeys anyway, besides the vexation and loss from rats and other prowlers. A woman who has great success with chickens in a small yard spades a little patch every day for the fowls to scratch and wallow in, and in that way keeps down the weeds without much trouble. The chickens delight to dig in the fresh soil, and the ground never becomes foul as in cases where the yard space is limited and nature has no chance to renew the filthy soil and purify it. Many diseases spring from no other source than polluted soil, and prevention will do a thousand times more for the flock than cure; even if the weeds have gotten a hold, a sharp sickle or scythe used in the heat of the day will accomplish wonders.

The foul, rank weeds that grow in and around brush heaps, old piles of boards and in small corners are harder to manage, but they must be attended to if you do not want your promising young chickens carried off by rats. Several lively rats can do more damage in one night than you can ever repair, and few home made coops are secure against them. For cleanliness' sake the small chicken houses should have no floors, or removable ones, and an active rat finds this arrangement very satisfactory when he starts out to hunt a midnight lunch. If the boards are good enough

After five days I saved and set eggs, and had only 20% infertile. They were laying 47+ $\frac{1}{2}$ yield.

I also had another pair of eight hens and male (a two year old bird); they had been together about seven weeks, all the time. From this pen I had 9+ $\frac{1}{2}$ infertile eggs. They were laying 52+ $\frac{1}{2}$ egg yield. In this pen every fowl seemed on good terms, and there was no confusion.

I do not consider that I have established any facts, but as two of my friends have obtained results in line with my observations, I feel that I am on the right path.

Some others claim to get good results from the alternating system, but as far as I can learn they don't always substantiate their claims.

Last year I found, by the aid of trap nests, that some hens "alternate" in laying—first a fertile egg and then an infertile one.

Considering this, and the difference in individuals among breeding stock, I think the only way to get accurate conclusions will be to keep up the experiment for a term of years.

ELI C. WADSWORTH.

to be used pile them up on blocks outside the chicken yard, and burn the brush heaps without delay. With a large open space the man of the farm may be persuaded to mow the weeds if they get a start, but not if he must pick his way around various obstacles.

Stray cats also lurk in weeds and scamper out to capture the young chickens secure in a hiding place. It is very easy to believe that the cat is a near relative of the tiger that haunt the jungle when we see her creeping out of the tall weeds to pounce upon the innocent victim. Even pet cats well fed and sleek are not above this dangerous pastime, and the yard should afford no chance for the enemy to hide. There are people who argue that it is easier to let the chickens "shift for themselves" anywhere than to go to a lot of bother over them, and so it is if one doesn't care how many chickens are on hand in the fall. Usually the woman who believes in raising chickens in the weeds is the wife of the man who sets the dog on the flock when he wants to catch a hen for dinner, and their whole farm speaks of shiftlessness and neglect.

Some people argue that there must be weeds in the chicken yard to furnish shade for the fowls, and this is as absurd as the keeping of two or three lively pigs along with the poultry on the ground that they root up the soil. A few plum trees planted in the yard will furnish an abundance of shade, and the chickens are very useful in destroying the insects that prey on the fruit. Pigs will keep down the weeds very nicely, but they are a nuisance about tearing up coops and eating the food that belongs to the chicks. Even with a slat feeding pen they have no business with the fowls, for it is in this way that they acquire a taste for young chicken. Farmers will tell you that it is impossible to break up the habit of chicken eating in pigs, and many a good brood sow has had to be sacrificed because of a habit a little forethought would have prevented. It takes hard work to keep down the weeds, but it takes hard work to succeed in anything.

HILDA RICHMOND.

Rare Opportunity to Buy Fine Stock.

In the sale which the Millville Poultry Farm Co., of Millville, N. J., advertises in this issue, our readers have such an opportunity to buy choice breeding and exhibition stock at prices away below their value, as only comes once in a long, long time. The show and breeding stock is to be sold without reservation, as the plant in future is to be run as a strictly market plant. Mr. M. F. Delano, who for five years has been president and manager of the company, severs his connection in July, but will return for a month in the fall to conduct a fall sale of the best of the young stock. These two sales, the June sale of the adult stock, and the fall sale of young stock, are sure to attract buyers, for the quality of Millville stock is well known throughout the country.

No doubt about Pratts Animal Regulator.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 20 years old.

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**Tools for
The Farm**

Keen Kutter quality tells in the actual use of the tool. Keen Kutter Tools are not retired by an occasional snag or "tough proposition." They are made to stand hard work and lots of it. They hold their edges, do not break easily, and last long after poor tools have gone to the scrap heap. The

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brand covers a complete line of tools. In buying any kind of tool just see that the name Keen Kutter is on it and you have assurance of full satisfaction. Keen Kutter Tools have been Standard of America for 36 years, were awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, and are the best that brains, money, and skill can produce.

Some of the kinds of Keen Kutter Tools are: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hoes, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto:
"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,
St. Louis, U. S. A., 298 Broadway, New York.

Send for
Tool Booklet.

Analysis of Commercial Feeding Stuffs.

Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Maine Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin No. 115, containing the results of the analyses of the samples of commercial feeding stuffs collected by the station inspectors, as well as those sent in by station correspondents during the fall and winter of 1904-'05.

The bulletin also contains a discussion of the different grades of cottonseed meal found on the markets of this state, their relative feeding value, and some of the methods by which the purchaser can distinguish between good and poor meals.

The station again urges the users of this class of goods to draw samples and send them to the station for prompt and free analysis, as only in this way can feeders get the fullest benefit of the provisions of the law.

Bulletin No. 115 will be sent free to all residents of Maine who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. In writing, please mention this paper.

Free Sample of Amatite Roofing.

This new roofing can be used with the very best results on poultry houses and farm dwellings of every kind. It consists of two layers of pitch between sheets of tough felt, with a mineral surface on top, which makes it absolutely weather proof. It is cheap, durable, and slightly, and after once having put down, requires absolutely no coating or attention of any kind for years.

Anyone can put it down by simply following the directions which come with every roll. The manufacturers supply cement and nails free.

To every reader of FARM-POULTRY, who will write to the National Coal Tar Company, 297 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., a booklet containing interesting information, and a sample will be forwarded free of charge.



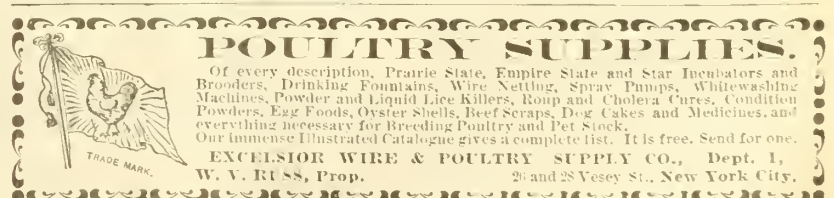
"HATCH ME IN JUNE,
I'LL LAY IN NOVEMBER."

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

BRED-TO-LAY.

Our Book, "Eggs, Broilers and Money," for the Asking.

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, (Inc.)
P. O. Burdsville, New Jersey.

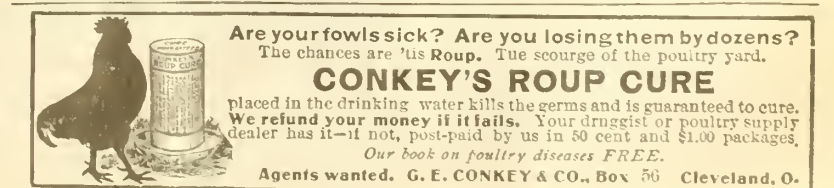


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Of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Whitewashing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock.

Our immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. 1,
W. V. RUSS, Prop.
26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.



Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens?
The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. **G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box 56 Cleveland, O.**

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[From Boston Produce Market Report, June 5, 1905].
Eggs.

Receipts today, 9,190 cases; same time last year, 6,111 cases; receipts 6 days, 40,155 cases; same time last year, 33,266 cases. Receipts were liberal today, demand is light, and the market has a generally dull, weak tone. Some fancy marks of Michigan and northwestern are still bringing 17c., but for the average best western, 16c. is a full quotation, and some ordinary marks have to clean up at 16c. and under. Ditties dull at 13c. Fancy henner firm at 21c.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy henner	21. @
Me., Vt., and N. H. extras	19. @
York state extras	18. @
Me., Vt., and N. H., fair to good	17. @18
Mich., and fancy northwestern	17 1/2. @
Ind., Ills., and N. Ohio, best marks	17. @
Other choice western	16 1/2. @17
Kentucky choice fresh	@16 1/2
Tennessee and other southern	15. @16
Western, fair to good	@16
Western ditties	13. @14
Storage packed—	
Western firsts	@17 1/2

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 344 pkgs; same time last year, 311 pkgs; receipts 6 days, 2,260 pkgs; same time last year, 7,245 pkgs. The market is well supplied with western iced fowls today, and best marks are cleaning up slowly at 14c. Old cocks remain quiet at 10c. Fresh turkeys in light supply, and selling in small lots at 18c. Eastern fowls steady. Green ducks in fair supply and moderate demand. Broilers sell well when strictly choice and full weight.

Frozen poultry unchanged. Fowls sell fairly. Other kinds in limited demand.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—

Fowls, choice	16. @
Fowls, common to good	13. @15
Green ducks, 1 lb.	17. @18
Nearby Broilers—	
Choice 3 to 3 1/2 lbs. to pair, 1 lb.	30. @35
Squab broilers, 1 lb. each, 1/2 pair	75. @90
Pigeons, choice, 1/2 doz.	\$1 75. @1 90
Pigeons, common to good	1 00. @1 50
Squabs, 1/2 doz.	2 00. @2 50

Ice Packed—	
Turkeys, common to good 1/2 lb.	17. @19
Fowls, choice western 1/2 lb.	14. @
Fowls, choice southwestern	13 1/2. @
Fowls, common to good	12. @13
Old cocks, 1/2 lb.	10 1/2. @
Pigeons, choice stall fed 1/2 doz.	\$1 75. @1 90
Pigeons, shot 1/2 doz.	1 25. @1 50
Pigeons, common, 1/2 doz.	1 00. @1 25

Live Poultry.

Eastern fowls continue in light supply, and choice lots steady at 14c. Small lots of spring chickens, if choice, 2 lbs. and over, bring 30c.

Fowls, 1/2 lb.	14. @
Roosters, 1/2 lb.	8. @
Spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 1/2 lb.	25. @30

NEW YORK.

[From The Producer's Price Current, June 6, 1905].
Eggs.

Receipts today, 24,544 cases; last six days, 111,136; previous six days, 105,038. Arrivals continue heavy and largely in excess of consumptive demand, except of the highest grades of northern selected stock. For the great bulk of the supply the market is without any sign of improvement, and the gradual filling up of storage room in different sections indicates a continuance of liberal receipts in the large distributing markets. There is still considerable storage room available in this vicinity, although some of the houses are practically full, and the total stock is the largest ever known. Further accumulations on dock and in receivers' stores are now avoided only by a continued movement to storage, and it is a question how much longer surplus can be cared for. No change is made in the official quotations, and the bulk of sales are still at a range of 15c. to 16c., but there is now a lessening supply of very fancy goods, and while very few of the arrivals bring 17c. or better, the tone on the fanciest northern selections is a shade firmer. On 'Change 100 cases northern Mo. 2ds sold at 16c., and 50 cases western firsts at 18c.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations.

Fresh gathered extras, 1/2 doz.	@18 1/2
Nearby fresh gathered firsts	@17 1/2
Western storage packed firsts	@17 1/2
Western fresh gathered firsts	@17
Western fresh gathered seconds	15. @16
Western fresh gathered thirds	14. @14 1/2
Kentucky fresh gathered seconds	15. @15 1/2
Tenn. and other southern seconds	14. @15
Tenn. and other southern thirds	12. @13
Southern inferior	8. @10
Western ditties No. 1	14. @14 1/2
Western ditties No. 2	12. @13
Checked eggs	11. @13

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 1,598 pkgs.; last six days, 7,544; previous six days, 6,183; corresponding six days last year, 6,163. The course of the market for fresh killed fowls proved disappointing yesterday afternoon. Early in the day there was a fair demand, and the market certainly appeared to be in steady shape, but trading soon shut off; considerably more stock was delivered

later in the day, and more stock had to be carried over than on any Monday for a long time past. Weather is close and unfavorable, and with increasing pressure to sell the market is weaker, and concessions of 1c. are not attracting much attention. Old roosters dull and weak. Broilers continue scarce and firm. Fresh turkeys slow. Long Island spring ducks easier. Squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry quiet today, but desirable grades steadily held.

Fresh Killed—Iced

Turkeys, western, average best	17. @
Turkeys, western, mixed, fair to good	15. @16
Turkeys, western, poor 1/2 lb.	13. @14
Phila., broilers 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, 1/2 lb.	40. @45
Western broilers, dry picked 1/2 lb.	30. @35
Western broilers, scalded, 1/2 lb.	28. @30
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes, 1/2 lb.	17. @20
Chickens, state and Pa., mixed sizes, 1/2 lb.	15. @17
Fowls, western, dry picked, medium size	@13 1/2
Fowls, western, scalded medium size	@13 1/2
Fowls, western, heavy weights	13. @13 1/2
Fowls, southern and southwestern, medium size	@13 1/2
Fowls, poor to fair, 1/2 lb.	10. @12 1/2
Old cocks, 1/2 lb.	9 1/2. @10
Ducks, spring, L. I. and eastern, 1/2 lb.	@18
Ducks, spring, Pa. and Va., 1/2 lb.	16. @18
Squabs, white, prime, large 1/2 doz.	\$2 50 @ \$2 75
Squabs, mixed, 1/2 doz.	2 12 @ 2 25
Squabs, dark, 1/2 doz.	1 50 @ 1 62

Live Poultry.

Receipts today included 6 cars of western, 2 cars of southwestern, and 4 cars of southern by freight, and fully 1 car by express, mostly southern chickens. Fowls continue in good demand, and prices firmly held. Well grown spring chickens would sell readily if here, but scarcely any western or nearby, but a liberal quantity of small southern which are very dull and irregular. Old roosters about steady. Ducks and geese in moderate supply.

Spring chickens, western, 1/2 lb.	24. @
Spring chickens, southern, small, 1/2 lb.	@20
Fowls, western, 1/2 lb.	@15
Roosters, western, old, 1/2 lb.	@10
Turkeys, old, 1/2 lb.	@12
Ducks, western, average, 1/2 pair	70. @80
Ducks, southern, average, 1/2 pair	60. @65
Geese, western, average, 1/2 pair	\$1 00. @1 25
Geese, southern, average, 1/2 pair	@1 00
Pigeons, 1/2 pair	@25

PHILADELPHIA.

[From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, June 6, 1905].

Eggs.—Receipts today, 9,289 crates. There is a good outlet for strictly fine stock, and receipts of this description are promptly cleaned up at outside rates. The market is liberally supplied with eggs, and with medium and poor qualities of eggs, which sell slowly at irregular figures.

Pa. and nearby, firsts, at mark	@17 1/2
Western, extra, at mark	@18 1/2
Western, firsts, at mark	@17 1/2
Southern, firsts, at mark	@16 1/2
Southern, firsts, at mark	@15

Dressed Poultry.—Receipts of fowls continue moderate, and there is a fair demand for desirable stock, prices of which rule steady. Broilers are also in fair demand, and receipts of good sized stock are kept well cleaned up at steady prices. Frozen poultry is quiet and unchanged.

Fresh Killed Poultry.

Fowls, choice	@14 1/2
Fowls, fair to good	13 1/2. @14
Old roosters	10. @11
Broiling chickens, nearby, weighing 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. apiece	35. @40
Broiling chickens, nearby, smaller sizes	28. @33
Broiling chickens, western, as to size and quality	25. @33
Squabs, white, 1/2 dozen	\$2 00 @ \$2 25
Squabs, dark, 1/2 dozen	1 25 @ 1 50

Live Poultry.—Supplies of fowls are moderate, and there is a fair demand for desirable stock at steady prices. Chickens are more plentiful and lower. Most of the receipts are of undersized stock, which is dull. Fine chickens weighing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lbs. apiece sell fairly at revised quotations.

Fowls, hens, small	@15 1/2
Fowls, hens, large	14. @15
Old roosters	10. @10 1/2
Spring chickens, weighing 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. apiece	25. @28
Spring chickens, weighing 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. apiece	22. @24
Spring chickens, very small and inferior	18. @20
Ducks	12. @13
Pigeons, old, 1/2 pair	30. @35
Pigeons, young, 1/2 pair	25. @30

A Fire Insurance Policy Tacked Down On Your Roof.

That's a funny place to keep one, but the kind of policy we mean, namely, Rex Flintkote Roofing, belongs there and should be there if you value your home, as, of course, you do. We know that this roofing is absolutely fire-resisting; the largest and most expensive buildings at the World's Fair were all roofed with it. J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 53 India Street, Boston, Mass., are the underwriters; they make Rex Flintkote, and to all who will send their name and address they will send a handsome free roofing booklet giving all the particulars of this most practical policy.

Galled horses—best, cheapest
Pratts Vet. Healing Ointment.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Any handy man can apply Ruberoid Roofing. We supply, free, all necessary nails, tin caps, and Ruberine cement for the laps. Can be laid on a flat or a pitched roof. Contains no tar or rubber. Will not melt, rot or oxidize.

If you want a ready-to-lay roofing for your barns or your residence, which can be depended upon to last indefinitely with ordinary attention, use Ruberoid. It has been giving the most satisfactory service for fourteen years. Send for samples and booklet D. Send also for samples of

RUBEROID
RED
ROOFING.
A permanent roofing with a permanent color.

RUBEROID

Is the name of the oldest weather proof and elastic ready-to-lay roofing on the market. It is today as it has been for fourteen years, the only prepared roofing which outlasts metal or shingles.

Be careful, however, to get the genuine. You cannot make any mistake if you look for the registered trade mark, "RUBEROID," which we stamp on the underside of each length, every four feet. Avoid materials with similar appearance and similarly sounding names.

The combination of ingredients used in Ruberoid Roofing is owned and patented solely by us.

RUBEROID
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Standard Paint Company,
Sole Manufacturers,
100 William St., New York.
Sold in Boston by
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corp.
51 North Market St.

Reminding the Hen.

"It's well I ran into the garden,"
Said Eddie, his face all aglow,
"For what do you think, mamma, happened?
You never will guess it, I know.
The little brown hen was there clucking;
'Cut-cut!' she'd say, quick as a wink,
Then 'Cut-cut!' again, only slower.
And then she would stop short and think.
'And then she would say it all over—
She did look so mad and so vexed,
For, mamma, do you know, she'd forgotten
The word that she ought to cluck next.
So I said, 'Ca-daw-cut, ca-daw-cut!'
As loud and as strong as I could;
And she looked round at me very thankful.
I tell you, it made her feel good.
'Then she flapped and said, 'Cut-cut-ca-daw-cut!'
She remembered just how it went then.
But it's well I ran into the garden—
She might never have clucked right again."
—Exchange.

Valuable Information to Advertisers.

The leading American advertising agency, Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, New York, and St. Louis, has issued the 1905 edition of their "Pocket Directory of the American Press." This book is compact and convenient in size and arrangement, but none the less complete, comprehensive, and correct. It consists of 800 pages, handsomely printed and bound in morocco leather, with gold edges and gold stamping. It contains a vast amount of valuable advertising information, together with the circulation claimed and full data on all newspapers, magazines, and periodicals published in the United States, all American possessions, and Canada, with the latest Federal Census, also special lists of mediums by classes, such as agricultural, religious, weekly, foreign, and co-operative papers. An entirely new and very useful feature is a complete directory of outdoor display. Everyone interested in advertising should have a copy of this book because it is a convenient source of valuable information, and clearly points the way to judicious advertising, the aim of every man who is in business to make money.

Thinks It Was A Big Dollar's Worth.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I want to say that the subscriber who neglects to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase volumes 4, 5, 6, and 7 of F.-P. is making a big mistake.

I began by buying the magazine from a news stand in Philadelphia two years ago. When I saw the offer of four volumes for one dollar I sent at once for them. All winter I did nothing at home nights and on my journeys to and from work on the trolley cars but read the numbers in succession. When I came across anything which interested me I marked it with a blue pencil. When I had read the whole lot through—which took me six months—I started clipping out the marked articles. I left nothing much but the covers and a few strips of paper. Then I sorted the articles. Next I bought packages of manila envelopes 4 1/2 x 10, and wrote on the backs such titles as "Incubation," "Moisture," "Temperature," "Scratching Sheds," "Burglar Alarms," "Brooders," etc. By having each class indexed and in envelopes I have no trouble in finding anything in a hurry. Indeed, I have given several friends the benefit of this knowledge in the treatment of sick fowls, and in other ways. I have built chicken coops and small runs for little chicks from plans cut out of these papers. Indeed, I have a whole library of poultry literature for just \$1—the biggest dollar's worth any man could ever get.

Rutledge, Pa.

M. E. REEVE.

We have sold a great many, but still have a few Complete Sets of volumes 4, 5, 6, and 7 FARM-POULTRY, (76 numbers in all), which, to close out quickly, we offer the whole four volumes for

ONLY \$1.00

This is giving you somewhat more than two dollars for one. These volumes—a poultry library in themselves—contain more matter of real practical value than can possibly be obtained in any other way. While they last old or new readers can have the four volumes for only \$1. This is a rare opportunity. Order immediately as the supply is decidedly limited. Send express money order, P. O. money order, stamps or cash to

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,

Boston, Mass.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Carbolic Acid and Diarrhea.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—As you expressed a very strong doubt of the benefit to be derived from the use of carbolic acid as a preventive of bowel trouble, I wish to make clear my reason for thinking so.

After the chick has assimilated all of the yolk which it can, the balance and the sack should disappear in a natural way. Failing to do this, fermentation or putrefaction, or both, soon begin, followed by diarrhea and death.

Carbolic acid is very destructive to the lower forms of life—bacteria, fungi, etc. These minute organisms cease to exist when very dilute solutions of this agent are brought into contact with them. As all fermentations are correlative of the growth and multiplication of these minute bodies, carbolic acid, by destroying their activity, arrests zymosis fermentation. The value of using carbolic acid for little chicks is in its absolute power to prevent fermentation, consequently it must be given early to be effective. Since first suggesting this preventive to this paper, I have used it successfully on the chicks hatched from three different machines.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY FARM.

Without denying that carbolic acid would destroy bacteria, etc., I must still doubt the advisability of using it, and unless the New England Poultry Farm is sure by comparative test that it was the use of carbolic acid that saved the chicks this year, I must regard its efficacy as not proved. The only way they could be sure of this would be by giving the dilute carbolic acid to some of each brood, and withholding it from others. If no diarrhea develops in either lot no test of the remedy has been made. If diarrhea develops in a lot not given carbolic acid and none in a lot given carbolic acid it is fair to presume that in this case the carbolic acid was a preventive. If now carbolic acid is given to a part of the chicks that have diarrhea and cures or helps them while the others do not mend, it is fair to presume that in this case it was an effective remedy. Then the more cases we can find to which it is effective as a preventive or

remedy the better established does its value as a treatment for diarrhea become.

But after that we have to consider possible other effects of this remedy or preventive of bowel trouble on the chicks. I don't know that it would have any after effects or other effects, good or bad. Neither do I know that it would not. But I think I do know that chicks that require treatment of this kind were not right to start with; on general principles I have no use for a chick that is not right when hatched, and doubt very much whether there is any real gain in saving such chicks.

For such reasons I feel it my duty as editor of a paper to which many go for instruction or information in matters of this kind, to express doubts as to any new or novel treatment being unqualifiedly good. Cures are sometimes worse than the disease for which they are given. When I had whooping cough some years ago I was given a something to stop the cough that was effective for the time, but the general effects on my system were such that I preferred to "whoop."

In "Douglas Mixture," a preparation of sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid in water, we have a "tonic" used by many poultrymen, but from my own observation of it, and from reports of cases where I thought there was the best of reason to believe it responsible for the bad condition of fowls to which it was given regularly, I would not use it at all, because while it may have some temporary good effects its general effect seems to be bad.

My private philosophy of the treatment of sick fowls is of the Spartan type—or shall we call it savage? I don't believe in nursing chicks along to make the weaklings live. The quicker they are out of the way the better. They cumber too many poultry yards. And while I am not so extreme in such matters that I don't believe in "doctoring" at all, I think that medical treatment should be given very rarely, and the fowl that will not thrive on good food, "sunlight, water and air" is not a profitable fowl to keep.

Give nature a chance and something to work on and with; the more one doctors his fowls the more he has to doctor them.

Thinks Incubator Management Responsible for Diarrhea.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Your last issue of FARM-POULTRY came to hand yesterday. I notice on page 269 a letter from Mr. Gifford, and also a letter on page 271, dealing with practically the same trouble. You will probably remember that I wrote you last summer about this trouble with young chicks, and I must say that I cannot report any great gain from experience that would indicate what is the cause. However, I have settled in my own mind that it is a case of management of the incubator entirely. The stock, under certain circumstances, may have something to do with it, but I think that in nine cases out of ten, and perhaps ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, if the same eggs were set under hens this trouble would not appear. There is something wrong in our method of managing or operating incubators. We find that in most cases chickens hatched in the winter are free from the trouble, but in March, April, and May the trouble appears. This season appears to be a particularly bad one, judging from the correspondence I have, not only from amateurs but from professionals, or men of experience. I am firmly convinced that the feed has nothing to do with it, and I know positively that where you have a good hatch of strong chicks, that they will stand considerable variation in brooder temperature and in feeding, and not be affected. It is quite possible to run two incubators practically the same for two successive hatches, and from the one hatch good strong chickens, and from the other birds that are useless, or,

in fact, they are worse than useless, because they give you a lot of worry with no result.

I am sending you, under separate cover, an incubator card which we use in connection with the experimental union or co-operative experiments. We hope by the use of these cards to collect sufficient data to warrant us giving some suggestions as to the cause of this trouble. Hence, the reason we ask the operators to state the number of chickens living at two weeks of age. Judging from past experience this is one of the most difficult things to get operators to do. If they have good success, they are perfectly willing to put it down, but if not, it is hard to find the card corresponding to that hatch.

If any of your readers would like to join this club next year, we have no objections to sending the cards anywhere on the continent, providing the operators will return cards or duplicates of them, to us after the hatching season is over.

W. R. GRAHAM,
Manager Poultry Dep't, Ontario Agricultural College.

Guelph, Can., May 19, 1905.

Charleston, S. C., Show.

The Charleston Poultry Association, a chartered organization with a capital stock of \$2,000, began life on the 15th day of April, 1905. The following officers were elected:—Pres., J. M. Connelley; 1st vice-pres., Dr. Benj. McInnes; 2d vice-pres., J. T. Snelson; treas., W. K. McDowell; sec'y, T. J. McCarty; asst. sec'y, P. M. Pettit.

This organization is the result of the successful show held in Charleston, S. C., during November of last year. The aim of the stockholders is to make it the banner show of the south. The first Wednesday in December has been selected as a permanent date on which to hold annual exhibitions.

T. J. MCCARTY, Sec'y.

A single dose relieves.
Pratts Heave Cure.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you — please them — and help us.

DOUBLE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION

By Using HARDING'S Uncle Sam

GRANULATED MILK FOOD FOR POULTRY

Pure MILK, dried, clean and wholesome. Keeps in any climate. Beats scrap or animal meal. 50 per cent. Protein; 15 per cent. Albumen; 15 per cent. Fats.

100 lb. bag \$3.00; 50 lb. bag \$1.75; 25 lb. bag \$1.00; 10 lb. bag 50c. F. O. B. shipping point.

Agents wanted everywhere.

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Rhode Island Reds

WON IN BOSTON, 1905, 1st ON COCKEREL; SPECIAL FOR COLOR IN A CLASS OF 40; 2d ON HEN, AND 4th ON PEN.

Eggs \$2.50 per 15; Incubator Eggs \$10 per 100
HOUSE ROCK POULTRY FARM,

P. O. ADDRESS BOX 6, WOLLASTON, MASS. Farm at E. Weymouth.

KEEP BEES-GET HONEY-MAKE MONEY

City people, villagers, farmers—and especially the women folks—find bee-keeping profitable, fascinating, healthful. It's not difficult to learn to handle bees easily and cheaply. We tell you all the secrets in

Gleanings in Bee Culture

a semi-monthly paper, overflowing with easy-to-read facts about honey bees and their habits. You learn how to use these little workers to make money for you. It is edited by experts and its contributed articles are crammed full of practical points. Write for free copy. Read it—then subscribe, 6 months' trial 25c. Do it now.

A. I. ROOT COMPANY, MEDINA, OHIO



CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME.

Millville Poultry Farm Company will discontinue breeding poultry for show purposes, and in future will devote its entire capacity to producing chickens and ducks for market.

We will sell you any prize winner or breeding bird in our possession for 50 per cent of its true worth. This sale includes all our winners at St. Louis, New York, Boston, and at other leading shows, as well as cream of stock bred from these winners.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES JULY 10th. Any old birds remaining unsold at that time will be carried over until October, when we will hold a sale of cream of our 1905 hatched youngsters, and balance of old stock.

Eggs from all prize matings half price during June. Broiler eggs \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1000 during June.

POSITIVELY NO SHIPMENTS MADE BETWEEN JULY 10th and OCTOBER 10th, as Mr. Delano closes his connection with our farm July 10th, but will return October 10th to conduct a sale for one month in the fall. **ORDERS BOOKED FOR OCTOBER DELIVERY AT ANY TIME.**

Prompt buyers will procure the plums. Prices quoted on single birds, pairs, pens, or entire flock of any one variety.

We offer you the best in America in Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes, and Pekin Ducks, and at prices you will pay.

MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Prest.,

Box P.

Millville, N. J.

**Coughs
Colds
Croup
Catarrh
Bronchitis
Tonsilitis**

**-CURED-
PROMPTLY**

**WITH
Johnson's
Anodyne Liniment**

**For INTERNAL and
EXTERNAL use**

**Because it reaches and reduces
the inflammation which causes
these afflictions.**

25 Cts., three times as much 50 Cts.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Send 15 cts. to the **FARMER'S CALL** QUINCY, ILLS. 20 or more pages weekly. Established 1880. Complete in all its departments. JOHN M. STAHL, Editor and proprietor. This offer good for new subscribers only. Stamps taken. Sample copy mailed free. Agents wanted. Pay liberal.

Publishers' Announcements.

FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Published the 1st and 15th of each month.

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

Price, Fifty Cents per Year, in Advance.

Six Months, 25 Cents. Single Copies Five Cents. One Sample Free.

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232 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GREEN WRAPPER. When you receive FARM-POULTRY in a Green Wrapper your subscription ends with that issue. Therefore, please send cash 50c. to renew — for —

We Shall Always Stop the Paper when the time for which it is paid has expired; so that to avoid missing numbers all should renew promptly.

Change in Address — When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former as well as their present address, or we cannot make the change; our list is kept by towns first.

Canvassers Wanted in every town to solicit subscriptions. Terms sent on application. Liberal commission paid in cash. Send for our Terms to Agents.

THE ADVERTISING RATE

Is 30 Cents per Agate Line Each Issue.

Fourteen Lines in every inch of single column space. Seven average Words make one line. **LIBERAL DISCOUNTS FROM ABOVE RATE** according to space used within a stated time. Send for Rate Card.

FORMS CLOSE.—Ads. must be received by the 8th and 23d of the month to insure insertion in the issues of the 15th or 1st, respectively.

Copyright—1905.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.

The Sore Head.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Oh my! Had you heard that deep drawn sigh as I wrote that terrible word, you would have realized more fully how grievous the subject is of which I write, than you doubtless will after reading my poor efforts as a raconteur.

The subject is so prolific I hardly know where to commence, but if with this humble start you could induce any of the experimental stations or the Department of Agriculture at Washington to lend its aid in investigating this disease and prescribing a cure, you will have conferred a benefit of untold value on the poultry raisers of all hot countries.

I am surprised that in your answer to Mr. Goddard you appear to be ignorant of the matter,—it is no new disease. When I raised turkeys in South Carolina over fifty years ago, it was a yearly visitor, making its appearance in the latter part of June, and continuing during the latter part of the summer, as long as it could have new subjects to feed on. I do not recall that it was very deadly among chickens at that time, but I do know that it did attack them. We called it then "warts," for want of a better name, and the treatment was a cup of coal tar with a heaping tablespoonful of stone lime, unslaked, stirred in. The warts were anointed daily until the lime had killed the germs, and we were able to pull the wart out by the roots; and the patient was then considered safe—but numbers died before they reached this stage.

Since moving to Florida I have carefully studied the disease during eight epidemics, but with the limited time and means at my command I have effected little or nothing of practical value.

This much I am sure of, it is a misnomer to call it "sore head," it is a blood disease, and is, as near as I can make myself understood, a measles or small pox; it breaks out in pimples which grow quickly, become confluent and cover the head, closing one or both eyes, covering the hock joint and breaking out on the bare portions under the wings and pinfeathers. It is not a boil or abscess, nor anything akin to that;—the interior is tough and stringy, it apparently takes root in the flesh and grows something akin to a wart,—turkeys are more susceptible to it than any other fowl. Guinea chickens almost invariably die when affected, and it depends on the age of the chicken whether you can cure any of them or not. Ducks are free from it. No victim

ever has a second attack of it. Cured once, they are immune forever.

If the chickens are hatched in January or February they will have a general attack of it in May or June; they sicken, refuse to eat, and mope around for a day or two, then the eruption appears. I then take an antiseptic tablet, .1000 of 1 gr. corrosive sublimate, and soak all affected parts with a sponge *thoroughly*. This stops the growth of the sore, and although the fowl is much retarded yet it generally gets well after the disease has run its course, (about fifteen days). One application is generally enough. Chickens hatched after that time are generally too small to stand the virulence of the attack, and die in the first stages, i. e., before the eruption appears. They do not show a pimple, but it is sore head "all the same."

Imported fowls, grown, brought here in the early spring generally have bad cases, and a large majority die, no matter what we do to save them.

The epidemic does not come every year. In 1904 it was particularly bad and widespread. Out of 72 White Leghorns hatched in the latter part of March and April, I failed to raise a single one—though they were strong, vigorous and hearty until the "sore head" struck them. In fact I raised just three out of more than 200. A neighbor had 97 common chickens (crosses) and raised none. Mr. S. L. Earle, superintendent street cleaning department, himself a raiser of high grade Plymouth Rocks, told me that he had never known the mortality so great; his carts were hauling to the crematory nearly one hundred every day from different parts of the city, and most of them were grown.

A few years ago an acquaintance started a poultry farm at Lake City, Fla., fixed up the place in first class style, incubators, brooders, flowing fountains from artesian well, and everything such as an up to date poultryman could desire. He had 3,000 chickens; "sore head" got among them and cleaned him out completely. He deserted the ranch, leaving everything standing—loss \$5,000; and went to clerking at \$50 a month, and his wife did the same for \$40.

I might spin these examples out *ad infinitum*, and make a list as long as the incubator men do as to the faultlessness of their wares, but I have given you enough to show you how dire the necessity is for some action to be taken; if this part of the country is ever

to succeed in this particular line, I invoke your aid in behalf of your suffering constituents to ventilate the subject and bring us relief.

There is no necessity to go so far as Hawaii; the trouble is here, right at your doors in the south.

What stimulated me to write this was that just before I sat down to the table Mr. W. H. Howell called me up on the phone and asked me for a "cure for the sore head, as his chickens were dying." It has not made its appearance with me as yet, but I feel that it will be here, right in among my chickens inside of ten days, no matter what precautions I take; in fact I can take no precautions, for I am helpless; I don't know what to do.

Jacksonville, Fla.

S. C. BOYLSTON.

A Challenge.

The editor of FARM-POULTRY does say some irritating things, but he has the courage of his convictions and makes a bright, readable journal.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Come now, brother editor, give us a categorical list of the things we have said irritating, things about within, say three months past, and of the presumable reason for saying them. We think we are willing to let the claim every man makes of being a fairly decent, tolerably good natured and amiable individual stand or fall on that record. We would be perfectly willing to have the record cover as long a period as anyone wished, for though we do not claim it is free from faults we do feel that on the whole, and considering the provocation, we have been very sparing in the use of irritating sentences. Indeed we should feel that we had omitted a good many editorial duties if we had failed to say things that needed to be said because saying them would irritate someone.

Tool Buying.

The Difficulty in Buying Tools, and How Good Ones May be Recognized at a Glance.

It seems to be a rule that whatever we absolutely must have is always attended with inconvenience, and luxuries that we really ought not to have, are perfectly easy to get.

It is an absolute necessity for us to have a certain number of tools, such as hammers, hatchets, axes, saws, chisels, files, bits, scythes, draw knives.

How many of us are hardware experts?

How many of us can recognize a good tool when we see it? Most of us have to take the hardware man's word for it, and if the tool is not satisfactory, we lose.

This means not only the loss of the tool, but a loss of time which may mean considerably more.

As very few manufacturers guarantee their tools, we are obliged to take the risk in almost every case.

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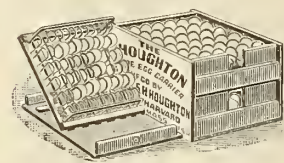
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